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BIG TRACTOR OUTPUT FOR SOVIET PLANT

Mass Production System to Start in Great Stalingrad Factory

DIRECTION OF WORK IN AMERICAN HANDS

Youthful Workers Are Mainly Used in Industry Intended to Aid Collective Farms

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STALINGRAD, U. S. S. R.—This town on the lower Volga, which is about to begin mass production of tractors, has changed rapidly during the last two or three years. Before the war, Tsaritsin, as it was then called, was a sleepy little provincial town of wooden houses with a cathedral (now transformed into a garage) and a few churches standing out among the city dwellings.

Stalingrad today has expanded to a point where it is almost unrecognizable. Only during the last year the population increased by 30 per cent and passed the figure of 200,000. Curiously enough, this out-of-the-way place in the southeast has more foreign inhabitants than any other Russian city, with the exception of Moscow and Leningrad. Over 1000 foreigners are regular residents here. 300 American mechanics and engineers at the new tractor factory, and scattering groups of foreign specialists and advisers at such enterprises as the new Stalingrad electrical power plant, the new canning factory which has a capacity of 30,000,000 or 40,000,000 cans of tomatoes and other products a year, the "Red October" steel plant and other local enterprises. The town is rapidly growing northward along the Volga over the eight-mile stretch which separates the central part of Stalingrad from the tractor plant.

Awaits Steel Supplies

Located on a large expanse of bare land on which the hot August sun beats down pitilessly the Stalingrad tractor factory, named after the late head of the Chekha and the Supreme Economic Council, Felix Dzerzhinsky, and designed by the Detroit firm of Albert Kahn, makes an imposing impression. Going inside the factory grounds one finds various departments, admirably built as to provision with air and sunlight and crowded with American machinery and equipment to an estimated value of $5,000,000. The huge ma-

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Editor Proposes Smoke Pall End by Photo-Cell

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK — The smoke pall which frequently plunges New York City into gloom for several hours in the morning could readily be checked by installation of electronic devices already in use by engineers, H. O. Caldwell, editor of Electronics and former member of the Federal Radio Commission, asserted in an address Oct. 24 before the New York section of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

Mr. Caldwell described the device as an electronic "smoke inspector," and declared it was already installed in several important power plants.

"This device is an electric eye, or photo-electric cell near the bottom of the smoke stack," he continued. "Opposite it, across the stack, is an everburning electric light. If a cloud of black smoke, resulting from careless firing, starts up the stack, the photocell is eclipsed and instantly operates switches to start up big blowers. These at once deliver an excess of fresh oxygen to the furnace, and the smoke is burned up. All this occurs automatically, and is in full operation before the smoke gust has reached the top of the chimney.

"Automatic detection of night smoke is especially important in doing away with the city's smoke nuisance. Despite human watchfulness, many chimneys are now allowed to pour forth great clouds of smoke under cover of darkness. Usually there is little wind in the early morning, therefore these smoke clouds settle on the community and produce the familiar black gloom which overhangs the city until 9 or 10 o'clock in the morning. Elimination of this night and early morning smoke pall will go two-thirds of the way toward solution of the smoke problem in New York and other cities."

Mr. Caldwell also described the device by which household oil burners are rendered safer. Electrons are harnessed in vaccuum tubes and are used as detectors in the event the flame in the oil burner should become extinguished, he said.

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French Colonial Youth to Go to University City

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

Paris

A DORMITORY for students from French colonies is being planned as part of the Paris University City by a committee of the French Colonial Institute under the chairmanship of Admiral Lacaze.

It is intended to accommodate students from all the French overseas possessions except Indo-China, which already has its own house in the university community. There are already 18 national units built or building in this academic league of nations.

Crude Liquor Enters Canada Across Border

Smuggling From United States Presents New Wet Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—A strange reversal of liquor-smuggling conditions along the international border is indicated in recent reports of Canadian customs officers to the effect that low-grade alcohol is being smuggled in from the United States.

"We recently made one seizure that was quite large and there have been several smaller ones in the last six months," says a high official here. "It was very crude, raw stuff, not fit to drink, but colored and falsely labeled. Evidently they have plenty of it where it was made."

Most of this product comes over the Quebec border and the Niagara frontier. From an analysis of 20 seizures the alcohol is shown to be of a low grade for denaturing purposes. It is offered at the border for from $4 to $5 per gallon, where the comparable Canadian illicit product brings from $8 to $15 per gallon.

The greater part finds its way into Montreal, a fact interpreted by national revenue officials as evdience of the effectiveness of their campaign against illicit liquor traffic and production throughout the Province, and the relative scarcity of this product in the Montreal district.

This drive has resulted in recent months in a large increase in the number and value of the seizures, and testimony to the effectiveness of the work is being received by the department from large business concerns in Montreal.

During September six stills, four of the large commercial type, and liquor to the value of $186,000 were seized. During the last six months in the Province of Quebec alone there were 304 seizures. At no time in the history of the war on smuggling, federal officials feel, has the preventive service in that Province been so effective or so successfully organized as it is today. The Quebec border, however, presents an unusually difficult problem, as there are more highways on the international border in that Province than in any other part of the Dominion. The officers on such roads work in pairs and are directed by a supervising officer, all of whose attention and energy are concentrated on this work.

Friendly Era Seen With New Official

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—With the formal installation of a new head of the Central Department of Mexico — a cabinet ranking position—local Rotarians are hopeful that a new era of friendship will develop in this capital, which might even make the city a rival of Philadelphia.

The Central Department, which comprises the Federal District, has a resemblance, as far as public administration is concerned, to the District of Columbia. Its new head, Lamberto Hernandez, is not only an ardent supporter of the Rotarian creed, but his friends declare he is a man of action and ideas.

Given time—the man he succeeded only lasted in office 48 hours—his brother Rotarians are freely predicting that important innovations will soon begin to take place, making of Mexico City an attractive haven for globe-trotters. As the need has been apparent here for some time, one of the first appointments to be expected, under the new Central administration, is an official welcomer of distinguished guests.

Bishop to Address Prohibition Rally

The Right Rev. Dr. Edwin Holt Hughes, formerly Bishop of the Boston area of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is to deliver the main address at a prohibition rally Oct. 26 in Tremont Temple, Boston, to be held under the auspices of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League.

Bishop Hughes, whose address is scheduled for 3 o'clock, following a concert by the Salvation Army Band and the Puritan Male Quartet, has chosen for his subject "The Massachusetts Crisis, or the New Secession."

Arrangements have been made to seat 3000 persons. Tickets have been distributed throughout Greater Boston and vicinity by dry and religious bodies, an especial effort having been made to call out church-going people who are still uninformed as to the issues involved in the proposed repeal of the state enforcement act. The Rev. Dr. Vaughan Dabney, president of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches, will preside at the meeting.

FEDERAL ACTION RIDDING CHICAGO OF RACKETEERS

Campaign on Income Tax Dodgers Hits Them in Vulnerable Spot

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Results are being obtained by the Federal Government here in what may be termed flank attacks on organized crime and grafting officeholders. Grand jury indictments have been obtained by George E. Q. Johnson, United States attorney, against some 14 alleged income tax dodgers reputed to have gang or graft connections.

The first to be tried and convicted was Ralph Capone, brother of Al Capone, regarded as the head of organized crime in Cook County. Ralph was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary and, while he is at liberty pending the disposal of an appeal, it is felt certain he will be directed to serve his time. The second case completed was that of Gene Oliver, county assessor, who failed to pay federal tax on income received from bribes given him by business houses for reducing tax assessments. He was sentenced to 18 months in prison and 10 months in jail.

On Nov. 12 Mr. Johnson is to begin the trial of Jack Guzik, hitherto more or less an obscure character, but who, officials say, has proved to be the man higher up than Al Capone. Guzik, it is stated, has been in the game here longer than the Capones, and is the real liaison man between bootlegging, vice and gambling on one hand and the police and crooked city and county officials on the other. His brother, Sam Guzik, was indicted also for income tax frauds.

One other ring leader of the Capone gang has been indicted and is a fugitive from justice—Frank Nitti. Terry Druggan and Frankie Lake, beer chieftains, and Oliver Ellis, are other underworld characters indicted. Other cases are being prepared.

William Nichols has been indicted for neglecting to pay income tax on earnings which the United States attorney's office alleges he gained from tax-fixing activities in Cook County. George Chamberlain, accused of concealing $1,000,000 income obtained from inflated contracts with the Sanitary District of Chicago, has been indicted. The McKeon brothers, and the Dowdle brothers, construction contractors, also have been indicted for concealing millions in income derived from padded contracts with the Sanitary District.

Greco-Turkish Pact Satisfies Both Countries

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—Having received definite news from Angora that negotiations for the Greco-Turkish commercial convention had ended successfully, Eleutherios Venizelos, Prime Minister of Greece, and Andrew Michalacopoulos, Minister of Foreign Affairs, with their wives and retinue of assistants, are leaving on Oct. 25, on the cruiser Helli, arriving at Haidarpasha, Oct. 26. From there they will proceed in a special train to Angora, where a brilliant reception is awaiting them.

The Greek papers express satisfaction, alleging that very important concessions have been obtained for Greek importations into Turkey. In a declaration Mr. Michalacopoulos says the importance and natural consequences of this accord cannot be felt immediately in their full extent. In Near East history it is the first time for 500 years that peace has established itself amidst incessant quarrels.

It is necessary to extirpate from one's own heart the old bitter feelings in order fully to comprehend the importance of this new turn in Greco-Turkish relations and the beneficial influence which it will exercise over the Near East, he declares. It is fortunate that all parties in both countries agree to this policy of friendly rapprochement.

Denmark Ratifies Tariff Truce Pact

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—After a somewhat heated debate, the Danish Folketing ratified the Tariff Truce Treaty by 87 votes against 21 on Oct. 24, the Left Social Democrats and the Radicals supporting the Government, whereas the Conservatives voted against the convention.

The latter criticized the Foreign Minister, Dr. P. Munch, and the Government's commercial policy, emphasizing that owing to Germany's increased tariff, Denmark's export to Germany had diminished and a number of increased tariffs had come into force. The Conservative spokesman said the acceptance of the convention meant a tragedy for Denmark.

Dr. Munch, on the other hand, defended the convention which he said Norway and Belgium had ratified and England, France, Italy, Sweden, Switzerland and Holland, the group of countries with which Denmark had most in common, were likely to do the same. The most favored nation clause had not been abandoned. Dr. Munch added that if England withdrew it would seriously affect Denmark's position, but Denmark should not go against or weaken free trade.

MARITIME CODE APPROVED

LISBON (AP)—The congress considering coast lighting and buoying completed its work Oct. 24 after all the delegations, including that from the United States, adopted the new maritime signals code.

Hoover Has Faith in People to Do Part in Relief Program

President Sees No Reason for Calling Special Session of Congress—Colonel Woods Bears Him Out —First Steps Taken for Aid

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—President Hoover announced his conviction that the sense of "voluntary service" in the country is sufficient to meet the problem of unemployment without the need of calling a special session of Congress to cope with the emergency.

The same sturdy feeling of local initiative which has been able to meet the situation in the last 11 months, Mr. Hoover believes, will be adequate for the new problem that now arises.

The statement of Mr. Hoover's views on rumors of a proposed extra session were the high light of developments which seemed to bear out his confidence in the willingness of states, municipalities and smaller localities to grapple with the situation in their own way. Mr. Hoover has received what he considers most gratifying support from governors, mayors and industrial leaders, and said he had no doubt of the success of the national undertaking to relieve individual suffering in the coming winter.

The initiative of the local communities as typified by the response already received, the President believes, is rising steadily to the need of the hour.

Coupled with the assurances received in the capital of outside activity were specific developments in the federal campaign itself. Mr. Hoover signed an executive order relieving the Post Office Department from the necessity of taking men only from the classified civil service for the extra work involved in handling the holiday mail from now until after the New Year.

Hopes to Spread Out Work

By this order, it was explained, it will be possible to distribute work to the heads of families outside the list and thereby tide them over a considerable interval. Preference, it was explained, will still be given to those on the classified list who are out of work, needy and the heads of families, but in other cases, depending on local circumstances, outsiders can be taken on. Mr. Hoover explained that this was only a temporary order and as such could not in any way be

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BULGARIAN KING WEDS DAUGHTER OF ITALY'S RULER

Boris Marries Princess Giovanna in Presence of Royal Gathering

ASSISI, Italy (AP)—Princess Giovanna of Italy and King Boris III of Bulgaria were married in the upper church of Saint Francis here at 10 a. m., Oct. 25. The parents of the bride and groom, other royal figures of Europe, and Premier Mussolini were among the gathering which witnessed the ceremony.

After the ceremony the wedding party trooped out of the upper church into the rain again for the passage into the lower basilica.

Contrary to expectations there was no mass following the ceremony. Permission for the mass had been granted and it was presumed it would be said after the words uniting the pair in marriage had been spoken.

It was omitted first in the upper church and later in the lower basilica. However, there was precedent for the ommission in the wedding several years ago of Prince Leopold of the Belgians and Princess Astrid of Sweden. Omission here, some said, was due to lateness of the wedding ceremony, which had been scheduled an hour earlier.

Father Risso, custodian of the Basilica, read the marriage ceremony which was brief, in keeping with a union in matrimony of a Roman Catholic and a non-Catholic.

After a short speech of congratulation and benediction from Father Risso the royal bride and groom left the upper church.

A crowd of 3000 or so had remained not far from the church, despite the rain, and they cheered loudly as the party appeared. Princess Giovanna, who, while she was inside

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All-Air Line Opens From Coast to Coast

NEW YORK (AP)—The first all-air passenger and mail line to connect New York and the Pacific coast was inaugurated Oct. 25, when 11 large planes took the air at approximately the same time in various sections of the country.

Three planes left Newark Airport, the New York terminal, for Los Angeles; two left Los Angeles for the east coast; two soared away from Kansas City, the overnight stop on the transcontinental route, one flying east and one west; two were routed out of Amarillo, Tex., with passengers and mail for both East and West; and two were scheduled to complete round trips between Los Angeles and San Francisco.

The cross-country journey is to be made in 36 hours elapsed time, with the ships flying during the daylight hours of two days. The line is run by Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., operating subsidiary of Transcontinental Air Transport-Maddux Lines and Western Air Express, which hold a joint mail contract, and Pittsburgh Aviation Industries.

The fastest previous passenger service between New York and the coast was about 48 hours, by competing plane-train services of T. A. T. and Western Air Express.

OLAYA PREDICTS GAIN IN COLOMBIAN TRADE

BOGOTA, Colombia (AP)—President Olaya, in an interview Oct. 25, predicted that the Government would pass its financial crisis within two months and that the new year would see return of propesrity to the country. He said five major legislative steps of his prosperity program are near completion.

These he listed as an equitable oil law, railroad autonomy, reorganization of the National Bank of the Republic, issuance of $6,000,000 in Government bonds, and participation by Colombia in international conventions.

WORK FOR 6000 SOUGHT IN DRIVE BY TRADE BOARD

Members Urged to Employ One More and Secure Job of Another

Heads of all departments of the Boston Chamber of Commerce met on Oct. 25 to promote a drive to provide jobs for 6000 workers, make secure the jobs of at least as many more and generally aid in "preventing the further spread of fear, uncertainty and unemployment."

An appeal has been sent by Carl P. Dennett, acting president of the Chamber of Commerce, to every one of the 6000 members of the Chamber of Commerce, nearly all of whom are employers, urging them to join in a "vigorous effort to quicken the end of this readjustment period by saving a job for some man and giving a new one to a worker who is waiting to fill it."

"The greatest need of the moment is to prevent the further increase of unemployment, and to spread what work exists among the largest number of employees possible," Mr. Dennett declared. "Eighty per cent of the normal business of 120,000,000 of the world's richest people is a vast amount of business, and can be judiciously spread out to cover a large number of unemployed."

Remodeling, rebuilding and rearrangement of plants, factories and shops, should also be done now, so far as possible, he urged, not only because this would greatly help out the situation, but because a period of depression is the best time to do so.

"While this readjustment is probably passing through its final stages, there is a tendency to look upon the blackest side of the picture and to let pessimism control our feelings. This view is not warranted to a large extent, but it is here and we must deal with it intelligently," Mr. Dennett declared.

The meeting of department heads to consider what further steps should be taken in following up this initial effort, will be followed by others within the next few days, Neville D. Liming, secretary of the chamber, said.

A committee of the Chamber of Commerce has been studying the problem of unemployment for some time, he said, and the report of this committee will probably become the basis of the organization's plan of campaign. In general, he declared, the chamber is heartily in favor of the policy announced by President Hoover.

Hitler Deprecates Franco-Reich Pact

MUNICH, Bavaria (AP) — Adolf Hitler, Fascist leader, on Oct. 25, replied in his newspaper, Völkischer Beobachter, to proposals of Gustave Hervé, French editor of La Victoire, for a Franco-German military alliance.

Answering M. Hervé, the National Socialist leader expressed satisfaction at the conciliatory spirit shown, but asked, "Why have a military alliance? Against whom is it to be directed?"

Herr Hitler said that Germany had attempted for 12 years to arrive at a Franco-German understanding, and the efforts had merely led to Germany's becoming so poor that many of its people preferred Bolshevism to its present condition. He added, "Young Germany, as represented in the movement of which I am leader, earnestly desires an understanding with France, but wants no military alliance."

The Fascist leader expressed the opinion that to become a fit partner for France in a military sense Germany would have to increase her armaments greatly. He suggests that the better way would be for France to reduce hers, and thereby "relieve all Europe of a nightmare."

Hervé's suggestion of a new European convention Hitler meets with the question, "Is this to be in the spirit of the Kellogg pact or does France regard that pact as unsatisfactory?"

McCORMICK WET STAND 'BLUNDER' POLITICIANS SAY

Lewis as Illinois Senator Seen by Many With Mrs. O'Neill in Field

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO — Since the Civil War just three Democrats have been elected to the United States Senate from Illinois—Judge David Davis, who had hardly qualified before he was appointed to the Supreme Court; John M. Palmer, who was chosen by a fusion of Democrats and Populists in the Legislature, and repaid both by bolting their candidate for the Presidency, William J. Bryan, and becoming himself the candidate of the gold Democrats, and Col. James Hamilton Lewis.

Colonel Lewis is again a candidate and there are many in this normally overwhelmingly Republican State who firmly believe that he will be elected.

Let me qualify that phrase "normally overwhelmingly Republican." It is precisely that in presidential years. Calvin Coolidge, for example, had an 800,000 majority over John W. Davis. Knowing this, the casual observer of politics leaps to the conclusion that Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick has some such tidy excess of votes to play with and can lose 100,000 or more and still be victorious.

Moreover, in her primary campaign—which, I must note here, was conducted much more skillfully than the one now ending—she rolled up so comfortable a margin over her competitor, Charles S. Deneen, that most Republicans and many Democrats thought she had surely gleaned the big prize. There was no impressive Democratic vote to compare with hers, for Colonel Lewis was the only aspirant and the nomination went to him by default.

Republicans Begin to Wonder

But with the tickets completed things began to happen that set Republicans to wondering. Most of them happened to or because of Mrs. McCormick, and as the campaign progressed the statisticians began to turn from the comforting figures of primaries to the Senatorial figures in off years. This is what they found:

In 1914 the Democrats nominated, against Lawrence Y. Sherman, a justly famous Chicago political "boss," Roger Sullivan. The latter had notable elements of strength—and of weakness. By the majority in his party he was adored but to a strong minority he was "anathema." The malcontents nominated as a third candidate Raymond Robins, who polled 203,027 votes, a great majority of which were normally Democratic. Even with this aid, Sherman defeated Sullivan by only 17,258.

In 1918 Medill McCormick, husband of the woman now gallantly striving to succeed him in the Senate, ran against this same Col. James Hamilton Lewis. No third ticket complicated

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Paris Gives Fliers Coste and Bellonte Rousing Welcome

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The reception being accorded Capt. Dieudonné Coste and Maurice Bellonte by the city of Paris upon their arrival in the Question Mark at the famous flying field at Le Bourget is almost unprecedented in scope and enthusiasm.

Not within the last fifteen years, it is said, have Parisians given such an ovation to any individual French civilian. The captain's welcome is a worthy climax to the hearty salute extended at Le Havre upon landing from the steamer there. The occasion evokes memories of the day when the first New York to Paris flight was completed, and many Frenchmen express a desire to give their heroic countrymen what would be known in the United States as a Lindbergh welcome.

The United States Embassy and the principal American organizations are taking an active part in the reception, not only at the landing field at Le Bourget, but in the civic reception at the Hôtel de Ville—City Hall—following the bestowal of the Legion of Honor decorations upon the fliers by President Doumergue at the Elysée Palace. The fliers have repeatedly expressed their appreciation of American hospitality and commented favorably on the development of aviation in the United States.

PARIS (AP)—The French Government announced that, desiring to associate Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, for his epochal transatlantic flight, with the triumphal return on Oct. 25 of Capt. Dieudonné Coste and Maurice Bellonte, it had promulgated a decree promoting Colonel Lindbergh to the grade of Commander in the Legion of Honor.

Soviets Retaliate Over Belgian Action

By the Associated Press

Brussels

AS REPRISAL against Belgium's new anti-dumping regulations, the Soviet Government has changed the course of 22 grain ships bound for Antwerp, which will go to Rotterdam to discharge their cargoes.

Russia was said to have taken storage there for 300,000 tons of grain. Belgian shippers were said to have asked the Government to reconsider its prohibition decree, which, aiding agriculture, harmed them.

Britain Stands Firmly Behind Disarmament

Foreign Minister Styles League as 'Corner Stone' of Country's Policy

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Arthur Henderson, British Foreign Minister, in the course of a speech at Newcastle-on-Tyne on Oct. 24 described the League of Nations as the corner stone of British foreign policy. In emphasizing Great Britain's stand on the question of disarmament, Mr. Henderson declared that it was in the light of the League of Nations Covenant and the aims embodied in it that His Majesty's Government and both present ministers and their predecessors in office and the governments of the British Dominions overseas had sought and were seeking to bring their contribution to the consolidation of peace and to elaborate and perfect safeguards for the prevention of war.

To succeed in their efforts to consolidate world peace a threefold policy must be pursued, he continued. Firstly, relations with other powers must be settled on a satisfactory basis, and with this in view successive British Governments had acted in recent years.

Secondly, every form of useful international coöperation in those spheres where nations had common interests to be served must be built up and encouraged.

Thirdly, the policy must aim at building up the machinery of the League and strengthening its institutions and laws, making that machinery comprehensive and elastic, strong and sure so that it would in a crisis respond to whatever strain was imposed on it. This, perhaps, was the most important of the three parts of the general policy.

Mr. Henderson went on to give a long list of instances in British foreign policy to which these ideals had been applied. He continued that it was hoped the Imperial Conference might agree on a formula whereby the United Kingdom and the Dominions might go further by acceding to the General Act, under which a dispute, whatever its nature, should in last resort be referred to international arbitration and the countries undertake to abide by the award of the arbitrators. That instrument if generally accepted, as he believed it would be, would definitely establish a reign of arbitration in place of force in the settlement of all international disputes.

As to the treaty of financial assistance accepted at the League Assembly by 27 nations, Great Britain had coupled its signature with the reservation that it should not be binding until a final disarmament agreement was reached. The authors of the Covenant believed that international coöperation could never succeed if national armaments remained unrestricted and if competition in armaments should revive. With other nations Great Britain had been working unremittingly to obtain a convention for the reduction and limitation of armaments, and at the conclusion of the London Naval Treaty indicated some proof of its desire to reach an agreement.

Great Britain, he continued, was now working to insure that the Preparatory Commission on Disarmament which was to meet in Geneva in November, should culminate in success, so that a general disarmament conference might be called either during the coming year or at the latest early in 1932. Disarmament was the first requirement necessary to make wars impossible.

Peculiar significance is attached to Mr. Henderson's statement by an appeal which has been issued in London on Oct. 25 over the signatures of Ramsay MacDonald, the Prime Minister; Stanley Baldwin, Conservative leader, and David Lloyd George, Liberal leader, for public subscriptions for a portrait for the National Gallery of Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, Great Britain's chief representative at Geneva.

Abyssinian Coronation Gifts Include Refrigerator, Typewriter and Radio

WASHINGTON (AP)—Against an array of elaborate gifts, sent by a dozen governments to Abyssinia for the coronation on Nov. 2 of Emperor Haile Selassi, the United States unofficially will match a radio, a refrigerator, a typewriter, three motion picture films and 500 rose bushes.

As decreed by custom, the official United States gift will consist solely of an autographed photograph of President Hoover in a costly frame.

Several motion picture and industrial concerns, national societies and other institutions have dispatched individual gifts. The coronation is forecast as the greatest pageant in Africa since the time of the Queen of Sheba.

Because Abyssinia was one of the earliest of Christian empires, two of the motion picture films sent from America will be "Ben Hur" and the "King of Kings," both celebrated religious pictures. The third will depict the adventures of Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd at the south pole.

The National Geographic Society and the American Geographical Society of New York have each contributed a specially bound set of their publications and maps. A New York gem expert has sent directly to the Empress a costly set of gem collection publications. The Field Museum of Chicago has dispatched a book covering its expedition into Abyssinia.

BRAZILIAN JUNTA MAKES PEACE MOVE

Sets About to Establish Provisional Government and Restore Order

LAYS OUT PROGRAM FOR NEW CONGRESS

First Overtures Made to Obtain Recognition by All World Powers

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP) — The revolutionary junta which on Oct. 24 overthrew the government of President Luis has set about to reorganize the political structure and restore peace throughout Brazil.

The junta, composed principally of Gen. Menna Barreto, Gen. Leite Castro, Gen. Tasso Fragoso and Admiral Iraias Noronha, planned a meeting as soon as possible to form a cabinet. It is understood that Octavio Manabeira, Foreign Minister of the late government, will be a member of the new ministry.

Also in the junta's program are the dissolution of Congress, the calling of a special Congress to revise the Constitution, new regulations for military service, the establishment of a secret ballot, obligatory education, and uniformity in taxes. Plans also call for the eventual convocation of a new congress, composed of 12 representatives from each state.

It also is planned that in the future only native-born Brazilians shall occupy public office.

As a prelude to obtaining recognition abroad the Foreign Ministry has notified diplomatic and consular representatives in foreign countries that the revolution which upset the Government in Rio de Janeiro was a peaceful affair, conducted, with order, and that its aim was to unite the Brazilian people in one family.

Telegrams exchanged between heads of the junta and those in charge of the states which backed the revolution of three weeks ago are wholly congratulatory in character and stir the belief here that the revolutionists in the field will join with those in the capital in working out some form of new government.

Dispatches from the north on Oct. 25 indicated, however, that Capt. Juarez Tavora may have ideas of his own as to constitution of a new régime. This officer, who began the revolt in the northern state of Pernambuco and accumulated a large army as he pushed through the states of Parahyba, Alagoas, Sergipe and down into Bahia, is expected here by airplane.

The deposed president is still held a prisoner in Fort Copacabana. Revolutionary authorities said he had not actually signed a decree of resignation but had bowed to the will of the military men.

In Rio de Janeiro business went on as usual, with stores and coffee shops open. No alcoholic beverages were sold, however, by order of the chief of police. This official also ordered that no person could leave the capital without a pass for safe conduct issued by his department.

The junta will meet Oct. 26 to study plans for the reëstablishment of normal conditions in the country. By that time the various revolutionary chieftans now in the field are expected to be here.

Another local official was named Oct. 25 with the appointment of Adolfo Bergamini, former federal deputy, as prefect of the city of Rio de Janeiro.

Washington Silent on Turn of Recent Events in Brazil

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — Events in Brazil have moved so suddenly to a climax that the State Department is refraining from comment for the time being. But it was learned on highest authority that despite the apparent success of the revolt there will be an interval of greater or lesser length before any new administration there is recognized by the United States.

Meanwhile from news brought to the capital it appears that the fifth political overthrow to occur in Latin America since the beginning of the year had been accomplished, marking the greatest aggregate of revolutionary transformation in the southern continent since the shackles of Spanish imperialism were thrown aside a century ago. Other countries where revolts have been successful are Santo Domingo, Bolivia, Peru and Argentina.

In the other countries, according to the State Department views, the primary factor of dissatisfaction or at least the one which gave the final thrust to the overturn was economic. In Brazil, however, although the depression resulting from the reduced price of the major crop, coffee, has been widespread, the political cause for the revolt as it is understood here lies in the rival ambitions of the two greatest states of the country, Sao Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul.

The State Deuartment believed that this rivalry was the real cause for the revolt and since this situation embodied no underlying moral wrong which might have caused it to depart from the customary usage of international law, the department carried out its prescribed obligations under international law, namely of permitting arms and ammunition to go to the federal side while putting an embargo on such supplies for the rebels.

The State Department believed to stress this point, particularly as the sudden turn of the tables in Brazil indicates that it may now have to deal with the insurgent party with which it so far has refused to have anything to do. The unexpectedness

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McCORMICK WET STAND 'BLUNDER' POLITICIANS SAY

(Continued from Page 1)

the situation. Mr. McCormick was elected, but by the not impressive majority of 53,024. In passing it may be remarked that he was defeated for renomination by Mr. Deneen. Mrs. McCormick has described her successful assault on Mr. Deneen's renomination as an act of retaliation for her husband's defeat. It would be odd if Colonel Lewis should defeat her, and ascribe it to a desire to retaliate for her husband's defeat of him in 1918.

We come to 1926. In that year, Frank L. Smith, Republican, was victorious in the election, but was refused his seat by the Senate. Again there was a three-cornered contest, as the scandals attendant upon the Smith nomination and the record of the Democratic nominee led a group of public-spirited citizens to put an independent candidate into the field.

Nomination too Late

That nomination was made too late to have a marked effect on the election. The nominee, Mr. Magill, polled but 156,000 votes. Mr. Smith was elected by a plurality of 67,330 votes over his nearest competitor, George Brennan, an avowed wet who had inherited from Roger Sullivan the "overlordship" of the Chicago Democratic Party and with it as fine an assortment of antagonisms as ever a candidate struggled with. It is probable that more of Mr. Magill's vote was a Democratic protest against Mr. Brennan than a repudiation of Mr. Smith.

Finally, in 1928, in a clean-cut contest between Mr. Glenn, Republican, and Mr. Cermak, Democrat, the Republican nominee, won by 279,000. It is this figure that the Republican supporters of Mrs. McCormick point to as assuring her victory.

But, as I have remarked, certain things happened to Mrs. McCormick, some of them of her own inception, and there is reason to hold that her situation is comparable to that of the party nominees in the off-years prior to 1928, rather than in that year of Republican triumph.

Mrs. McCormick's campaign I shall describe more fully in a later dispatch. For the moment I desire to note only her great and, I believe, fatal blunder in abandoning the dry stand which she maintained during her campaign for nomination, and announcing that she would be guided in her action in Congress on liquor legislation by the result of the wet-dry referendum to be taken in Illinois at the general election.

Will Cost Many Votes

That announcement will cost her the votes of all Republicans who rank prohibition first among pending issues; it has cast doubt upon her good faith, and it has put into the field against her a very vigorous foe, Mrs. Lottie H. O'Neill, a woman with a highly practical experience in Illinois politics.

It is not too much to say that Mrs. O'Neill's intrusion upon this campaign at once puts it in the class of those contests in which the regular nominee slipped through by a beggarly plurality of a few thousands. Should she poll 200,000 votes, and there is every likelihood that she will, Mrs. McCormick's defeat seems inevitable.

It is proper at this point to explain why Mrs. McCormick's avowed readiness to abide by the referendum has aroused such wrath among the drys in her own party. She insists that William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho, and Wesley L. Jones, Senator from Washington, have done the same thing in their states without ex-communication. But her critics rejoin that while these statesmen declared that they would fight the referendum in their States, Mrs. McCormick connived at one being held here. They insist that she knew by past experience that the result of such a vote would be wet, and that instead of opposing it, she welcomed it as an opportunity to get in harmony with the wet sentiment in the State which she thinks dominant.

Repudiated by Thompson

They claim that had she made this statement in her primary campaign, she would inevitably have been refused the nomination, and most of them accuse her of having deserted her convictions to get the support of "Big Bill" Thompson.

If this were indeed the motive, the punishment has fitted the crime, for on Oct. 25 Mayor Thompson repudiated Mrs. McCormick, and called upon his followerds to vote against her. It is fair to her to say that she has acceptedthis repudiation with apparent glee and declares herself happily rid of an undesired supporter.

Mrs. McCormick's fortunes I shall discuss further in a later dispatch. Let us give now some consideration to her chief rival, Colonel Lewis. Observers of the campaign thus far have been impressed by a curious reversal of what might have been expected to be the tactics of the two antagonists, the dignity, the aloofness from personalities, the frank discussion of issues on a high plane, have been manifested by Colonel Lewis, not by his opponent. I find in newspaper reports of their meetings that she usually refers to him as "Jim Ham." He, with the utmost deference, describes her as "My lady opponent," or once in a while by that terrible phrase, "The little lady."

By this device Colonel Lewis not only maintains his reputation for courtesy, but constantly impresses upon the consciousness of his hearers that it is a woman who will go to the Senate from Illinois if he is beaten. With all deference to the League of Women Voters and to the Equal Suffrage Amendment, I am obliged to admit that I find in Chicago a certain aversion to this prospect.

Colonel Lewis is a wet, though not perhaps of the type that the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment most admires. He admits that the amendment cannot be repealed and declares that he does not advocate its repeal. A modificationist, rather than a repealer, he clings to the idea that something can be salvaged of the good that prohibition should do by amending the act so as to make it more enforceable in states where it is unpopular.

His proposition seems to be on a par with many modificationist projects which don't stand analysis. But for the purpose of this campaign, he is a wet, and his election would be hailed as a wet triumph.

Approves Form of World Court

He insists that on the World Court he is wrongly classed as an irreconcilable opponent. Knowing him to have been a close and trusted supporter of President Wilson, I expressed surprise at his opposition to the Court, and was told that he opposed it not for its character nor in theory. He stands for the League of Nations and a court to be chosen by some method which will give the smaller nations more voice than they have at present.

But again there are refinements which will not be successfully presented in the heat of a campaign. As matters stand, friends of the court will find some other reason for choice.

Colonel Lewis goes into the campaign with a united Democratic Party behind him. His meetings are overcrowded—one meets the crowds a block away. He has not once descended to cheapness of utterance or personalities, the Chicago press has treated him with a degree of respect to which he has not been accustomed. He has run his campaign his own way, and is singularly free from entanglements—perhaps because at the outset no one in big business thought he had a chance of winning.

Oct. 25 the Evening Post, which had tried to support Mrs. McCormick, came out for him. A week ago the Hearst papers descended from the fence on his side. Only the Chicago Tribune opposes him violently, and the late Medill McCormick once remarked to me plaintively that it was his own association with the Tribune that beat him in his last race.

Add to all these factors the undeniable political fact that the party in power always suffers in times of depression—and nowhere do they talk so much of depression as in Chicago today—and you will see why the unexpected may yet happen, and the cleverest woman in political life may be beaten in Illinois.

HOOVER DECLARES PEOPLE WILL DO PART IN RELIEF

(Continued from Page 1)

considered an attack on the civil service.

At the same time Col. Arthur Woods, chairman of the emergency unemployment committee, published a list of borrowing proposals amounting all told to $450,000,000, which will be voted upon in the states in the coming elections Nov. 4. He announced that, while he could not give a blanket approval to the individual proposal for bond issues represented by this sum, he indorsed the object of additional construction now, and urged "forward looking local leaders to study these issues carefully, and if they were sound to urge upon the voters their passage." Nine states, he said, have before them issues aggregating $290,000,000 and cities, counties or special districts have before them issues totaling $146,000,000.

The issues, said Colonel Woods, are for the purpose of varying activities, but most of them would entail the employment of labor. They range from highways, water system, buildings, bridges, electric light and power systems, sewage disposals, airports, conservation, parks, forest preserves, to roads, waterworks, textbooks, schools, state institutions, public improvements, passenger terminals and other public activities.

Sees Business Stimulated

Colonel Woods, in listing and pointing out these proposals, stated that it was his opinion that the bond market was favorable for such issues, that by proceeding with work now many men now out of work would be employed.

He further stated that industries furnishing materials and equipment would be directly stimulated, and said that other industries and wholesale and retail trade would be benefited by reason of the increased purchasing power. Undoubtedly, he thought, a general recovery of business and employment would be hastened and tax burdens occasioned by interest and sinking funds requirements would be met more easily. Colonel Woods urged that there should be no departure now from general policies of sound planning, financing and economic execution of public works.

At the same time Maj.-Gen Lytle Brown, chief of engineers, United States Army, denied that contracts for work on the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers are being held up in Washington, thereby causing the layoff of men hired by contractors for furnishing piling.

"There are no contracts held up in Washington," he said. "All matters involving labor are handled with the greatest dispatch with a view of keeping as many men as possible in employment."

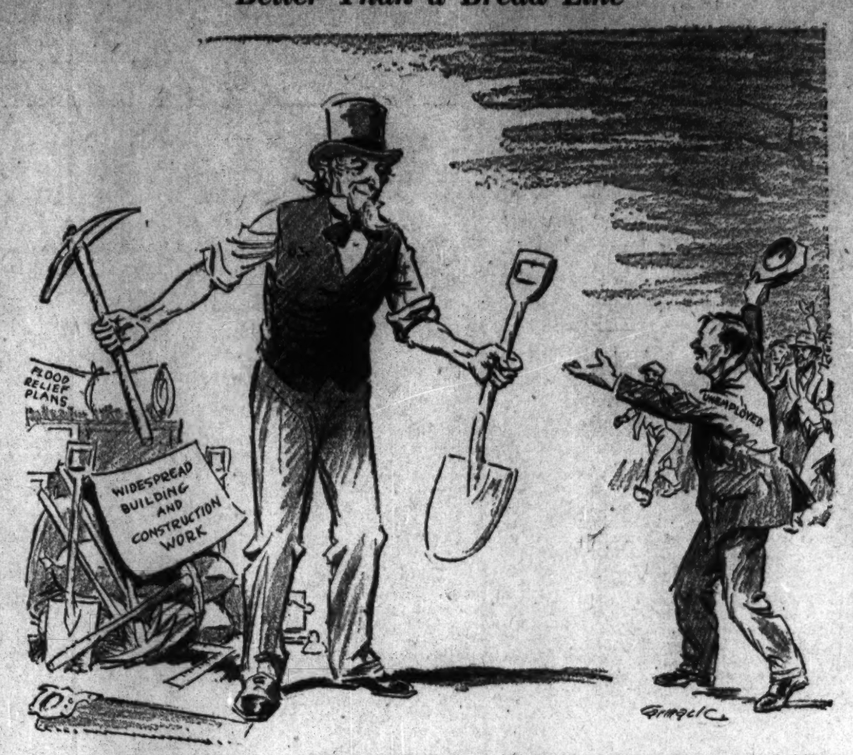
Colonel Woods left for New York, Oct. 25, to pick up further threads of the unemployment situation. The new committee, he announced, will be known as "The President's Emergency Committee for Employment." Colonel Woods's office is inundated with letters and telegrams from all parts of the country pledging assistance. He himself is putting in a busy program in stating the committee's objects. He talked for the sound films, Oct. 25, and speaks over a national radio hookup Sunday, Oct. 26, and on Tuesday, Oct. 28, addresses a group of 1000 officers of women's clubs. He returns to Washington, Tuesday afternoon.

Colonel Woods gave additional figures indicating that states could easily increase their bond issues for permanent improvements. Finally he announced reports of big individual building projects which will occupy many hundreds of men in various parts of the country.

UNIVERSITY HEAD CHOSEN

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico (AP)—The University of Porto Rico on Oct. 22 announced selection of Carlos E. Chardon, Commissioner of Agriculture, as Chancellor to fill a vacancy existing since May, 1929.

Better Than a Bread Line



Selling, Not Talking, Is Termed Big Need

More selling and less talking is needed to meet conditions in merchandising today, Amos Parrish, a national expert on retailing, with headquarters in New York, said in a talk at a special meeting of the Retail Board of Trade at the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Oct. 24.

Among the points brought out by Mr. Parrish were:

"Agree that to the sellers goes the business; agree it is good business to make selling plans before buying plans; to have accurate price lines; to know what fashion is and to let fashion, a willing worker, work; to promote, and keep on promoting, fast-selling fashions; to give your advertising money a chance to work for you; advertising means more than to tell, it means to turn, to do a completely wrapped up selling job; and agree that it's good business right now to go to work."

Skillful and profitable production is now available for all, said Mr. Parrish, and from now on the battle will go to the selling-strong. The buyer's market is the seller's marketplace, he said, and the seller knows it is no time to try to save gas going uphill.

It is easy to write advertising that tells—easy on the reader's pocketbook—but it is hard to write advertising that sells—fine for the seller's pocketbook, continued Mr. Parrish, who concluded with the argument that it was good business to work rather than to talk about it.

NEW BRAZILIAN JUNTA SEEKS TO RESTORE ORDER

(Continued from Page 1)

of the overthrow and resignation of Dr. Washington Luis, a "Paulista," who would have resigned in any event Nov. 1, is seen in the fact that the Administration had just publicly announced a ban on arms to the insurgents.

Up to a late hour Oct. 24, the State Department had not received confirmation of the overthrow from Edwin V. Morgan, the American Ambassador, who only arrived the day before from a vacation in Europe, cut short by events. Up to the time of Mr. Morgan's arrival, Samuel W. Washington, third secretary, had been in charge of the Embassy.

From Rio de Janeiro, Mr. Morgan reported that officers now in control have not taken an active part in the war and were men generally respected.

The State Department is approaching the question of recognition on the same basis with which it met the problem in the case of Bolivia, Peru and Argentina. It will be guided by three major considerations: Whether the Government has popular support; whether it has reached law and order; whether it will recognize international obligations.

OUTSIDE JOBS DENIED TO CITY EMPLOYEES

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—Municipal employes in this city will be forbidden to accept outside work under a plan developed on Oct. 24 by the city council's committee on unemployment. A request will be sent to every municipal department that orders be issued restraining employes from accepting jobs outside of their regular hours of duty.

Replies will be requested in every case and if these are not deemed satisfactory the committee will recommend to the city council that an ordinance covering this situation be passed. A complaint against city employees "monopolizing" available jobs had been made by the Allied Trades Council.

Methodist Women Oppose Dry Repeal

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Women of the Methodist church are urged by Mrs. William F. Anderson, wife of Bishop Anderson, to give their full support to prohibition, law enforcement and world peace.

Mrs. Anderson's plea was made Oct. 24 at the world conference of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, at which the prohibition situation received considerable attention.

Mrs. Thomas Nicholson, president of the society, announced she had been besieged with messages asking conference support of the movement to retain the Massachusetts state enforcement act.

Nearly 1200 persons in the audience joined in singing a song sent by Mrs. Henry W. Peabody. The song was as follows:

"No referendum do we want,
We'll keep our laws just so.
We will remember in November
To mark our ballots 'No!'
To mark our ballots 'No' 'No' 'No.'"

DRY LAW LIKENED TO CENTURY PLANT

BANGOR, Me. (AP)—Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, told the Maine Teachers' Association, Oct. 24, that prohibition was "a century plant, a hundred years' growth, which is the result of agitation, legislation and education and not the result of war psychology."

He said many people view prohibition as something that came upon the country as the result of war psychology. He then termed it a century plant, and added: "A century plant is a cactus, is it not? I suspect the wets have sat down on that plant. That's what makes them yell so."

VERA CRUZ TO DREDGE HARBOR

VERA CRUZ, Mex. (By U. P.)—Dredging of the port of Vera Cruz will commence with the arrival soon of the first of five dredges purchased in England by the Mexican Government. Ships drawing more than 25 feet of water cannot dock safely at present.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAIL ORDER

NEW YORK—The Canadian Pacific Railway has ordered 13,714 tons of rail.

Key Industries Show Continued Trade Gain

KEY industries are being carefully watched at the present time to see if they are giving a more or less unequivocal cue as to the trend of general business.

One of the largest, that of engineering and construction, affords a favorable indication. Contracts of all kinds in 37 states east of the Rockies continue to show gains over last month, the total in dollars for the week ended Oct. 17 being $83,862,900. This brings the aggregate for October to date to $220,290,900, a daily rate of $15,735,100 which compares with a September daily rate of $12,764,000, and a daily rate for October last year of $17,140,100.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Ida M. Hagenbruch, Quincy, Ill.
A. V. Stolpe, Charlestown, Mass.
Mrs. A. V. Stolpe, Charlestown, Mass.
Mrs. H. G. Farley, Somerville, Mass.
Eleanor M. Berger, Bethlehem, Pa.
Harry W. Dimock, Hanover, Mass.
Arthur E. Garey, Boston, Mass.
Miss Ethel Stephens, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Amy L. Matters, Douglaston, L. I., N. Y.
Thomas D. Matters Jr., Douglaston, L. I., N. Y.
Miss Florence E. Steckert, Gainesville, Fla.
Mrs. O. F. Burger, Gainesville, Fla.
Mrs. Lidie D. Geisse, Wynnewood, Pa.
W. M. Southam, Ottawa, Ont., Can.
Bessie E. Haviland, Seattle, Wash.
Byron B. Haviland, Seattle, Wash.
Mrs. Elizabeth Mather Marks, Council Grove, Kan.

NAVY DAY MONDAY

Navy Day will be observed on Oct. 27, and the Boston Navy Yard will be opened to the public, says an announcement by Rear Admiral Louis M. Nulton, commandant of the First Naval District. Many cruisers will be open to inspection and visitors will be given the opportunity to go through the Navy Yard workshops, visit the Old Ironsides and see the first dry dock built in this country.

ARABS FAVOR NEW COUNCIL IN BRITISH PLAN

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM — The Legislative Council which the new British statement of policy provides, although not differing substantially from the council which was offered Palestine in 1922, should be accepted, urges the newspaper Falastin in Jaffa, representing Moslem, Christian and Arabian opinion advocating coöperation with the Government.

The council should be established despite the Jews' decision not to participate, continues Falastin, the Government having announced its intention to oppose attempts at boycott. The Arabs have no reason to abstain, since the council is part of the new British policy, which renders it unlikely that the official members whom the High Commissioner will nominate will unduly favor the Jews.

Many Arabs consider the proposed council advantageous because it will afford publicity for the people's views and help the Government to recognize Palestine's limited agricultural possibilities. Jamia El Arabia, organ of the party headed by the former Grand Mufti, counsels Arabs not to regard the latest statement as an Arab victory merely because the Jews see defeat therein. Since the British occupation the British policy has disregarded Arabian rights, but now that the British have decided to rectify some of the wrongs the Arabs must not mistakenly believe that all rights will be granted and all aspirations satisfied.

A significant tribute to Dr. Chaim Weizmann is contained in a message from the Palestine correspondent of Moukattam, Coptic daily newspaper in Cairo, who regrets the resignation of the "honored and capable Zionist leader who faithfully served the people, devoting his best talents to materializing the ideal in which he sincerely believed." The writer, however, expresses surprise that Dr. Weizmann did not appreciate the realities and ignored the true meaning of the Balfour declaration safeguarding Arab rights.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Formal Afternoon Frocks

Velvets, Chiffons and Crepes, trimmed with metal cloth, laces and beading create the grace and charm necessary for the occasion.

Radlo
Opposite Copley-Plaza
BOSTON
589 Boylston St.

NuBone
FOUNDATION GARMENTS

Mold your figure to the new style trend, giving slender, youthful lines with comfort.

Excellent Diaphragm and Abdominal Control

$8.45 Garment Illustrated
Others From $5.95

The famous NuBone woven wire stay. Bends edgewise as well as flatwise. Guaranteed against rust or breakage.

Nu Bone Corset Shop
Room 1052, Little Bldg., BOSTON
Telephone Hancock 1613
Call in and see us.
Openings for alert saleswomen.
Corselettes, Custom Corsets, Silk Lingerie and Hosiery
Cleansing and Repairing

FIREPLACE FITTINGS

Prices of 2.75 in simple iron to the more elaborate patterns, $15 to $75

Fire Sets—
Bellows—
Hearth Brushes—
Fenders—
Cape Cod Fire Screens—
Fire Lighters—
Wood Baskets—
Brass and Iron Kettle Trivets—
Brass Coal Hods—
Fire Forks—
Wood Boxes—
Copper Kettles—
Tridents—
Coal Grates

B. F. MACY
474 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON
Near Berkeley
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Display Card
SIZE 11"x14"
Changed instantly or affixed permanently.

New!
A low-priced
NEON
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Consists of metal frame with beautiful crinkle statuary bronze finish; a concealed transformer; and a Neon gas tube border surrounding display card.

Commands attention and gets business

The new Neon Radiart Transframe has already gained popularity with merchants and national advertisers. The eye-compelling brilliance of the Neon tube illuminating the changeable Display Card puts your message across in the daytime as well as at night. You can change the card as often as you wish. Cost of operation is only four cents for 24 hours—a great saving over other illuminated signs. May be used as night light.

Transframes are portable and furnished with leg standards or chain hangers, as ordered. Tubes come in three colors: red, green or blue. Connect to any 60 cycle, 110 volt current outlet and insert your display card. Transframes are guaranteed against any defects for one year and tubes are guaranteed for six months.

Price $25.00

Complete with Neon tube, ready to hold your card.
MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED

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318 HARVARD STREET, BROOKLINE, MASS.
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Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods
MADISON AVENUE COR. FORTY-FOURTH STREET
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Stability in Quality & Prices

Men's Ready-made Suits
$60.00 to $95.00

Men's Overcoats
$65.00 to $110.00

BRANCH STORES
BOSTON
NEWBURY CORNER OF BERKELEY STREET
NEWPORT PALM BEACH

Walk-Over
Pre-Inventory Sale

Our Fiscal Year ends Oct. 31st

Our New Business Year Begins Nov. 1.

A seven-day sale that enables you to purchase seasonable merchandise at prices never before offered in a WALK-OVER store before the end of the season.

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T. D. WHITNEY COMPANY

SHEER CHIFFON HOSE

At an Especially Low Price

Style Features:
Fine Sheer Chiffon
Picot Tops
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Step Up on Side of Foot
Narrow Heel
Elastic Top
Full 31-inch Length

Colors:
CATHAY
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ROMANY
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DUSKEE
LIGHT GUN METAL

Chiffon . . . smooth, sheer, and shadowless. Just the sort of trim ankle hose you've been seeking. Colors to harmonize with every ensemble in your wardrobe. Workmanship of the highest order . . . in fact these Hose were created by one of New England's finest manufacturers and reflect in every curve the high quality of New England workmanship. When you can save $2.75 on three pair of *these* stockings, it is, indeed, an investment worth making.

REGULARLY $2 PAIR
$1.15 PAIR

3 PAIR for $3.25

T. D. WHITNEY COMPANY
Temple Place and West Street, Boston

The Elevated System is worthy of your day-by-day patronage
MOTORISTS SHOULD —
PARK WHERE THE "EL" BEGINS
Boston Elevated Railway

Jordan Marsh Company
Boston
The Place to Buy Your Evening Dresses

OUR Collection is planned for Miss and Matron and includes only dresses of good taste—so that even random choosing assures you something distinctive. Our Dresses are priced far below their good looks.

ELEVATED LINES TO RECONSIDER ZONE FARE PLAN

Complaints Say Rate Higher, Not Lower, in Some Sections

Dissatisfaction expressed in various parts of the Greater Boston District served by the Boston Elevated Railway system over the schedule of 5-cent fares established Sept. 1 has caused General Manager Edward Dana to take under consideration a rearrangement of the plan now on trial.

Whether the 5-cent zone ride will be continued after Nov. 1 is entirely problematical, Mr. Dana says, but decision will be deferred until data on the half-fare ride are entirely assembled.

"We are now making a study," Mr. Dana said, "in the hope that we may find a more simple and generally satisfactory method of fare collection in connection with the 24 routes where identification warrants are now in use for return rides."

The 5-cent local fare ride, without transfer privileges, was put into operation on Sept. 1 for a 30-day trial period and proved so encouraging, from the point of view of the elevated officials, that it was decided to continue it through October.

Since that time, however, much confusion has developed owing to the inability of patrons to find the zones tinguished from those on which a 6¼-cent ticket or a 10-cent fare was required.

Many protests were also filed from various sections on the ground that the new rule was not only confusing but inequable.

One of these was from residents of Field's Corner section, largely employed in Dorchester Lower Mills, who pointed out that previous to the establishment of the 5-cent zoning fare they could ride to their work for 6¼ cents, while under the new plan they must pay a 10-cent fare as the bus only runs to the Ashmont terminal.

Car riders in Somerville appealed to the Board of Aldermen for relief. President P. J. Connolly of the Dorchester Board of Trade and a committee are investigating conditions in this district.

Raymond P. Delano of the executive committee of the United Improvement Association of Dorchester said:

"Individually the members of our organization desire to assist the Boston Elevated in working out this local zone fare schedule for the benefit of patrons, but as it is applied in certain sections of Dorchester it is defeating the Elevated official's good intention. It is creating dissatisfaction and ill-will, which we are sure is not the road's aim.

"Patrons of buses in some instances have complained that they are obliged to pay 15 cents to get down town, instead of 10 cents, because of zone bus fares under the 5-cent test.

"Much of the present trouble is due to misunderstanding and will probably be eventually worked out satisfactorily, but there is certainly room for improvement under the present system."

Work of Foresters Praised by Allen

Gov. Frank G. Allen resorted to the radio to address the delegates to the third annual conference of Massachusetts Town Forest Committees assembled at the Fitchburg City Hall.

The Governor told the forestry experts that "they were laboring for the future growth and prosperity of the State. Conservation of our natural resources today is the corner stone for future prosperity," he declared.

With only 10 per cent of the forest products consumed annually in the State being produced within the State, Mr. Allen insisted that thousands of acres of land now lying idle should be utilized for forestry purposes.

Tours of town forests in the locality of Fitchburg ended the conference, Oct. 25.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Annual dance in conjunction with Harvard vs. Dartmouth football game; music by Roy Lamson and his Harvardians and Barbary Coast Orchestra, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 9 to 12.

Republican rally, Hotel Somerset; dinner by Roosevelt Club; speakers: Gov. Frank G. Allen, Lieut.-Gov. William S. Youngman and Atty.-Gen. Frederic W. Cook.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Dance, John C. Paige Insurance Company Bridge Club, State Suite, 8 to 12.

Boston Square and Compass Club: Members' night; lecture by Roscoe C. Hill, identification agent of the Department of Correction, State House, Boston, 8.

Boston Food Fair and Household Appliance Exposition, Mechanics Building, until 10, through Nov. 1.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, 8:15.

Theaters

Majestic—Film, "Abraham Lincoln," 2:30 and 8:30.
Wilbur—"Berkeley Square," 8:30.
Copley—"To What Red Hell," 8:30.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Tercentenary celebrations, Cambridge: International festival, choruses, quartets, solos; Harvard Glee Club, American Legion Band; speakers: Gov. Frank G. Allen, Mayor Richard M. Russell, Senator David I. Walsh; Memorial Hall, Kirkland and Cambridge Streets, 1:30.

Women's City Club of Boston: Members to spend day at Storrow Farm, Lincoln.

Boston Public Library: Talk, Caroline Ticknor, "Mark Twain, Humorist and Humanist," Lecture Hall, 3:30.

Children's Museum of Boston: Talk, by Mrs. Catherine Osborne, "Children From Far Corners of the Earth," Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 3:30.

Ford Hall Forum: Meeting, speaker, Gen. P. P. Crozier, "A Professional Soldier Demands Peace," Ford Hall, cor. Bowdoin St. and Ashburton Place, 7:30.

Statler Hotel: Exposition, Women's Educational and Industrial Union, ballroom; breakfast, American Automobile Association, Main Dining Room.

EVENTS MONDAY

Reception in honor of Gov. and Mrs. Frank G. Allen and Mr. and Mrs. William M. Butler, auspices Women's Division, Republican City Committee of Boston, 46 Beacon Street, 3 to 5.

Women's City Club of Boston: First in series of lectures, by Mrs. Roland G. Hopkins, "Books: Good, Bad and Indispensable: Their Contribution to Vital Thinking"; first lecture on "War Books," Twentieth Century Club, 2:30.

Statler Hotel: Exposition, Women's Educational and Industrial Union, ballroom, all day. Luncheon and meeting, Prudential Insurance Company, Parlors B and D. Luncheon, Women's Division, New England Hardware Association, Parlor C. Meeting and refreshments, League of American Pen Women, Salle Moderne, afternoon.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Daily from 10 to 5. Sunday, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday. Special Exhibitions: Russian Icons lent by the U. S. S. R., through American Russian Institute. Through Dec. 14. International Industrial Exhibition of Contemporary Decorative Metals and Cotton Textiles sponsored by the American Federation of Arts; Eighteenth Century French designs and mises en cartes: French illustrated books of the eighteenth century lent by William A. Sargent; American silver, domestic and church pieces. Paintings by Rabindranath Tagore.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Memorial exhibition of the work of Prof. Charles Herbert Moore; special exhibitions of objects found by the expeditions of the American School of Oriental Research and Harvard University near Kirkuk, Irak; paintings of the Naumberg bequest. Through Oct. 31. Etchings by Rembrandt. Through Feb. 28.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, admission fee 25c; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—9 to 5 daily. School talks during week and after-school clubs, including, "Travels in Bookland"—a travel club, Mondays at 4; Plant Life Club, Thursdays at 4; "Our Hobbies Club," Fridays at 4, and meeting Saturdays, Museum Nature Club at 2; Indian powwow; story hour for little folk at 11. Exhibits of wild life, "live" museum and complete collections of foreign lands.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Decorative paintings by Gerald Frank; dog etchings by Diana Thorne; game birds by Winfred Austen.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Flower silhouettes in color by Dorothy Turnbull Eckfeldt. Through Oct. 27. Water colors and gouache by W. Lester Stevens. Through Oct. 25.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

Concerts to Come

Saturday evening, Oct. 25, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Oct. 26, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Winifred Christie on the Bechstein-Moor double-keyboard piano.

Sunday afternoon, Oct. 26, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Giovanni Cerullo, tenor, and Raffaele Martino's Concert Orchestra.

Monday, Oct. 27, in Paine Hall (Cambridge), a concert by the Brosa String Quartet and Harriet Cohen.

Monday evening, Oct. 27, in the Old South Church, a concert by Fernando Germani, organist.

Tuesday evening, Oct. 28, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Howard Goding, pianist.

Tuesday evening, Oct. 28, in the Women's City Club, a concert by Lilias Mackinnon, pianist.

Wednesday evening, Oct. 29, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Sybil Webb, soprano.

Thursday evening, Oct. 30, in Jordan Hall, a dance recital by Angna Enters.

Friday afternoon, Oct. 31, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday afternoon, Nov. 1, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Bruce Simonds, pianist.

Saturday evening, Nov. 1, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Nov. 2, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Josef Hofmann.

Sunday afternoon, Nov. 2, in Jordan Hall, a concert by the People's Symphony Orchestra, Thompson Stone, conductor.

Sunday evening, Nov. 2, in the Repertory Theater, a concert by Jan Smeterlin, pianist.

Monday evening, Nov. 3, in Jordan Hall, miscellaneous concert in memory of Georges Longy.

Wednesday evening, Nov. 5, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Frank Kneisel, violinist.

Thursday evening, Nov. 6, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Royal Dadmun, tenor.

Friday afternoon, Nov. 7, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday afternoon, Nov. 8, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Mischa Levitzki, pianist.

The Gift

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Betty Lou Bakeries of New Orleans, Houston, or Nashville, Tenn., want to send every reader of The Christian Science Monitor a generous slice of Real Old Fashioned Fruit Cake. A Fruit Cake bursting with luscious fruits, imported Glace Bigarreaux Cherries, Glace Pineapple, choice pecan meats, California bleached raisins. All distributed and baked by experts in special Cake ovens. You will agree after you taste Betty Lou Fruit Cake that no other quite equals it.

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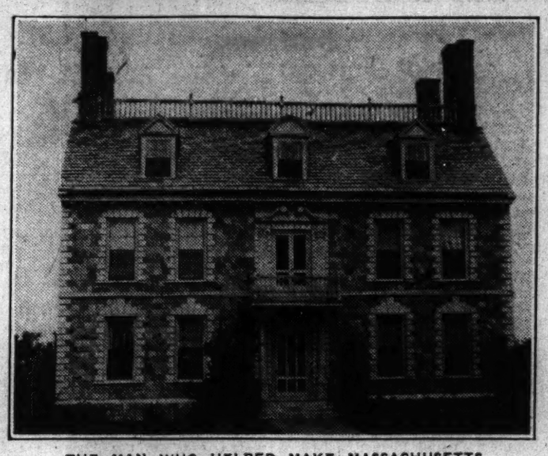

THE MAN WHO HELPED MAKE MASSACHUSETTS

At Top Is Reproduction of John Hancock's Boston Home Erected at Ticonderaga, N. Y., by the New York Historic Society in Which to House Their Valuable Collection of Historical Relics. At Bottom Is Copley's Famous Painting of John Hancock in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Massachusetts Notes Day It Chose Hancock First Constitutional Head

Although no especial program marks the day, Massachusetts, Oct. 25, notes the 150th anniversary of the choosing of John Hancock as Governor of the Commonwealth under the new Constitution.

Hancock, a native of Quincy, Mass., early entered upon a life of patriotic service for the Colonies. He was a prominent figure in the prerevolutionary activities, and in 1774 was president of the Provincial Congress. On that day, when men gathered to sign the Declaration of Independence, it was John Hancock who was the first to place his signature upon the document.

Massachusetts has always cherished the influence of John Hancock upon its colonial history and New York State has at Ticonderoga a reproduction of Hancock's home in Boston, given the town by Horace A. Moses, a Ticonderoga man and a great admirer of Hancock.

In 1928 in Worcester the house which had been Hancock's summer residence and which housed five New England governors at one time and another was demolished, to make way for the ordinary building progress of the city. The house had fallen to the status of a tenement but students of Continental period history had held it in admiration for its important historic associations. It was built in 1742 and was, in its heyday, a fine example of the best type of architecture of its day.

Motorists on the road to the Adirondacks find great interest in the reproduction of the Boston mansion which is about a half mile out from the town, on the main highway. It is plainly marked:

"New York State Historical Society; a reproduction of the John Hancock House presented to the Society by Horace A. Moses, a son of Ticonderoga, to perpetuate American traditions in history and the fine arts."

Mr. Moses spent a happy boyhood in Ticonderoga and he combines his memory of childhood years with the interest of a connoisseur of historic art in his gift. The house is a three-story structure of stone, which was the only possible material for a home of history that should, logically, stand in perpetuity.

Adventurous Work Asked of Teachers

Less stress on regularity and organization and more on the adventurous attitude was recommended as a new standard by which to measure teachers of children, at the convention in Boston Oct. 24 of the Norfolk County Teachers Association.

The recommendation was made by Charles H. Rounds, professor in New York University, who told the elementary section of the association that teachers with the "zest for adventure" are best equipped to understand and guide children.

Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education, brought the greetings of Gov. Frank G. Allen to the convention.

The election of officers resulted in the selection of Alberto M. Eldridge, principal of the Perkins School, Braintree, president; Walter F. Hall, Canton High School; Harold E. Cowan, Dedham High School, and Bertha E. Pugsley of Needham Junior High School, vice-presidents; Jane C. Good, Randolph, treasurer; Raymond L. Strangford, Braintree, auditor; James S. Thistle, principal, Wellesley Junior High School; Elizabeth O'Connor, elementary supervisor, Natick, and Prescott Brown, Weymouth, councilors.

Navajo Indians and Mountain Folk to Exhibit Crafts of Colonial Days

Indian artists from the Navajo country, mountain women from Tennessee and local groups and individuals will exhibit Oct. 28 to Nov. 8 in the ballroom of the Hotel Statler in Boston, under the auspices of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, the handicrafts which were a necessary and picturesque part of pioneer existence in the seventeenth and eighteenth century colonies.

Miss Ethel Browne, director of the handiwork division of the union, originated the idea of "Craftsmen-at-Work" five years ago and, year by year, the stuff of which the exhibitions are made has grown more complex and more interesting in proportion to clues that have been found to additional handicrafts, sometimes practiced solely for amusement by some individual in some out-of-the-way hamlet.

For the period of the exhibition the workers will move the equipment of their studios and workrooms to the hotel. The potter his wheel and his spinning bowl of damp clay; the lapidary, fashioning silver and gold and semiprecious stones; the needle worker, engaged with flashing needle and bright silks; the weaver, with her whirling hand loom of an older day, or the weaving loom of a less primitive one; the worker in stained glass, making patterned light in color; paper makers, making stiff, elegant sheets of paper by hand; bookbinders; the printer at work with an old hand press.

This year, as tentatively in former years, the exhibition secretary is prepared to furnish group tickets for members of women's clubs, school children and others at a special price. The union occupies a building at 264 Boylston Street and everything in the exhibition is connected in some way with the activities that have been carried on for several score years under the auspices of the union.

RHODE ISLAND WETS INDORSE CANDIDATES

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—Reporting on the results of a questionnaire sent to all Rhode Island candidates for state and municipal offices, the Rhode Island division of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, announced on Oct. 25 that "it prefers" Peter Goelet Gerry, former United States senator and a Democrat, for election to the United States Senate, but indorses both him and Jesse H. Metcalf, Senator and Republican contender for reelection.

VERMONT WELCOMES 'GRADS'

BURLINGTON, Vt. (AP)—The University of Vermont will observe its first home-coming day Nov. 8 when the doors of the university will be thrown open in a special welcome to returning alumni and parents of students. The Norwich-Vermont football game will be a climax to the entertainment.

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Music

Roussel's New Symphony

Weekly musical genuflections to the jubilee year of the Boston Symphony Orchestra seem to be the rule. The third program of the fiftieth season—for the Symphony Hall concerts of Oct. 24 and 25—contained as its principal item the Third Symphony of Albert Roussel, op. 42, in G minor. This work, which had its first performance at the Friday afternoon concert, was composed for the orchestra's anniversary, and its author was present to receive the acclamations of the audience. If M. Roussel was aware of the habitual detachment of a Friday afternoon audience in Symphony Hall, he must have been pleased with the demonstration provoked by his offering. There was in the applause a spontaneity and a warmth far transcending that expression of pleasure which is required by the laws of hospitality.

In searching for the musical reasons which prompted this remarkable cordiality, it is necessary to probe below any surface manifestations; for the symphony is not obvious or ingratiating music. It consists of a first movement in regular form; an Adagio into which M. Roussel has had the novel idea of introducing a fugue; a Scherzo labeled Vivace, and an Allegro con spirito. A motto proclaimed at the climax of the first movement is used as the theme of the Adagio, and is called on again to bring the finale to a smashing conclusion—a nod in the direction of César Franck.

We have said that this music is not ingratiating; this is not to imply that it is forbidding. M Roussel has been charged with lack of invention. No such lack is evident in this symphony. There are themes in plenty, and their voices are interwoven in the composer's well-known manner. Some of them are lyric, some more like rhythmic figures. One of them, we were assured by a colleague, comes from a jazz song. None of them struck us on a first hearing as distinguished, and the motto, to be candid, is very like one of those calls with which boys summon one another to play when they ought to be studying. Nevertheless, this motto and these themes, as manipulated with the ingenuity of an accomplished musician, result in something impressive. After all, you wouldn't think much of the "Fate" motif if you had never heard the rest of the Fifth Symphony.

All this sounds very much as if M. Roussel had written austerely "pure" music, and so far as any indication from him is concerned, that is precisely what he has done. Yet listening with the most "absolute" of intentions, one found one's self hearing a dramatic story, very similar to that told by the B flat Symphony. There was a sense of struggle, of aspiration, of recollected joys, possibly of triumph but certainly not of peace at the close. Roussel is a composer who is individual but not free of eclecticism. He is a descendant of Debussy in his harmonic coloring (see the "Evocations"), of Franck in his form; and he has not been immune to the rhythmic influence of the "Sacre." But this symphony reveals in him also a romantic. There is a most un-French strain, really a Teutonic mood. Out of regard for Gallic pride, we should like to say it is a bequest from Berlioz, but there is nothing febrile about it; no, it must be Teutonic.

The Roussel opus was preceded by the Rameau-Motti Ballet Suite, and was followed by Debussy's "La Mer" and Ravel's "La Valse." The performance of both these latter was more rilliant than hermeneutic. The Boston orchestra is at a high point of virtuosity; we hope it is not going to be overtrained before the season is well under way.

L. A. S.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and slightly colder tonight, probably with light rain this afternoon and tonight; Sunday partly cloudy and continued cold; fresh to strong northwest winds tonight diminishing on Sunday.

Southern New England: Cloudy and slightly colder preceded by rain on the east coast this afternoon and early tonight; Sunday partly cloudy; strong northwest winds this afternoon and tonight, diminishing on Sunday.

Northern New England: Cloudy and slightly colder tonight preceded by rain in Maine and New Hampshire; Sunday partly cloudy; colder in Maine; strong northeast winds this afternoon shifting to north tonight.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Oct. 25	Max. Oct. 24		8 a.m. Oct. 25	Max. Oct. 24
Albany	38	46	Memphis	44	58
Atlantic City	40	54	Montreal	40	..
Boston	39	52	Nantucket	42	54
Buffalo	30	44	New Orleans	52	..
Calgary	38	..	New York	40	58
Charleston	48	72	Philadelphia	40	50
Chicago	36	46	Pittsburgh	30	44
Denver	40	66	Portland, Me.	36	48
Des Moines	36	60	Portland, Ore.	48	60
Eastport	40	50	San Francisco	54	64
Galveston	54	66	St. Louis	40	60
Hatteras	50	64	St. Paul	38	52
Helena	42	54	Seattle	46	58
Jacksonville	52	74	Tampa	60	68
Kansas City	44	64	Washington	38	52
Los Angeles	60	80			

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 1:22 p. m., Sunday 2:00 a. m.
Height of tides 10.7 feet, 9.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:18 p. m.

PRISON TREATMENT EXAMINED

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP)—Gov. John H. Trumbull on Oct. 24 named a committee to investigate the treatment of prisoners at the state prison at Wethersfield, Homer S. Cummings, of Stamford; James T. Moran of New Haven and Judge Walter H. Clark of Hartford, were appointed with Mr. Cummings, one time chairman of the Democratic National Committee, to serve as chairman.

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BUSINESS RISE IS LINKED WITH FARM PROGRESS

Treasury Undersecretary Speaks at Boston G. O. P. Rally

Prosperity in the United States depends in a large measure on the development of the purchasing power of the nation's 6,500,000 farmers, Ogden L. Mills, Undersecretary of the Treasury, declared at the Republican rally in Mechanics Building Oct. 24.

This is now being done, he said, through organizing agriculture into an efficiently managed modern industry under provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act.

Praising the Hoover Administration for its efforts to alleviate the business depression, Mr. Mills said that the Treasury Department alone is authorizing $163,000,000 worth of additional construction projects, and of this amount it is estimated that $100,000,000 will be under contract during the present fiscal year.

Mr. Mills expressed confidence that before many years agriculture will have attained the standard American level of prosperity.

"This level," he said, "will inevitably emerge from the valley of depression, and sweep steadily upward to higher levels than ever before. It is not improper to remind the American people in these days of pessimist that they as a nation have real grounds for optimism."

Well-balanced economy requires the placing of agriculture on an equality with other industries, he said, in discussing the farm situation, and this he classed as "one of our major economic problems."

Under the Marketing Act, Mr. Mills explained, the farmers are being encouraged and financially aided in forming "strong organizations through which they, acting collectively, can control the marketing and, ultimately, the production of their products."

Mr. Mills stressed the point that the real work of the Farm Board "does not involve the use of government funds for the support of commodity prices, but simply the necessary financial assistance to farmers' organizations during their early period of growth to enable them to begin to function."

Before long, he predicted, the Government will be able to step out of the picture, and the agricultural industry will stand on its own feet as an organized, well-managed industry.

"The rest of the world can as little afford to have America's wage scale or standard of living threatened as the United States itself," Mr. Mills declared in defending the Smoot-Hawley tariff bill. "Not only is the prosperity of the United States bound up in a protective policy, but to some extent that of all countries, because of this nation's importance as a buyer of the world's goods," he said.

Gov. Frank G. Allen and William M. Butler, Republican candidate for United States Senator, also spoke at the meeting. Governor Allen outlined the achievements of his administration, stressing especially the philanthropic and financial side. Among others who spoke were William S. Youngman, Lieutenant-Governor, and Joseph E. Warner, Attorney-General of Massachusetts.

'Riotous Saving' Called Blockade to Industry—Small Saver Exempted

If people spend too little—which in many cases is the same thing as saying that they save too much—they defeat the object of saving. Dr. William T. Foster and Waddill Catchings of the Pollak Foundation for Economic Research declare in an article, "Riotous Saving," appearing in the November number of the Atlantic Monthly.

Right now, they say, large income receivers are trying to save more money than this country as a whole can possibly save to any advantage, for saved money is of no use to the country until it is invested.

Every person who saves money, at a time like the present, when his withholding helps to curtail production and throw men out of work, saves at the expense of other people, the article states. The country can use more invested savings—more instruments of production—only if consumers spend more money. But the fact that commodity prices have been falling off for fully a year, while production and carloadings have been falling off, too, shows that for a full year consumers have not been spending money to enable producers to keep their plants running. When, under this condition, people save more money, they are wasting the substance of the country in "riotous saving," the writers assert.

The money saved in a bank will be used to finance production, the article points out. At present, however, financing production is not difficult. The money one spends for goods finances consumption; and just now consumption is having trouble in getting itself financed.

The money one saves may possibly be used to produce goods, which may or may not be sold. The money one spends will certainly move the goods already made, and establish a demand for more. A demand for goods is potentially a demand for labor. A demand for labor means more wages for consumers. And more wages for consumers — provided consumers' goods increase at the same rate—mean higher standards of living

The article goes on to explain that it is not advising everyone to spend more money, but refers particularly to those who have already saved enough to provide themselves with several times the income of the average family.

"If such persons want to help their country," it declares, "the best thing they can do is to spend more right now, when business is 10 per cent below normal.

"It takes months for new emergency construction to get fully under way," the article continues; "months from blue prospects to blue prints; more months to run the obstacle race from blue prints to blue overalls; and more months still from blue overalls to blue skies. Meantime all the Rainy Day Dollars you can prudently spend will do you no harm and will do good to jobless men somewhere. Satisfied customers may be our best advertisement; but customers with unsatisfied wants, and the will and the money to satisfy those wants, are our best employment agencies. By all means 'save for a rainy day,' but don't think you are thereby speeding up business. To speed up business buy an umbrella."

BILL TO SET UP STATE PARK DIVISION HEARD

Establishment of a new division of parks in the State Department of Conservation, to be headed by a director authorized to act for the State in the care of lands and buildings maintained for recreational and conservation purposes, is provided for in the terms of a bill discussed at a hearing at the State House, Oct. 24, before the Special Recreation Commission on Parks.

The bill provides for appointment of a commissioner to serve three years at a salary of not more than $5000. He would have the right to acquire any land suitable for recreational or conservation purposes within the limit of appropriations.

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PEACE PROGRESS CALLED HOPEFUL BY JANE ADDAMS

Long-Time Outlook Shows Setbacks Only Temporary, Student Group Told

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Jane Addams told the Liberal Club of the University of Chicago, Oct. 24, that she is encouraged by "a trend toward better international relations," and by the sureness of young people she has met that the world is entering upon an era of coöperation.

"The fact that there is a body of men whose business it is to try to prevent war is enormously encouraging," she continued. "I think there is great sincerity on the part of the leading nations toward the League of Nations, although they are still afraid of giving themselves away. The Mandates Commission of the League has high moral value. It means much to smaller nations to know that there is someone watching their interests."

Miss Addams said she felt the United States "is missing something" by keeping out of the League, but she noted a "tremendous push toward international relationships" in this country. She regarded the "amazing outbreak of the outlawry of war movement" as one manifestation. It is also evident to her in the radical stand against warfare taken by great church bodies and in the international good will expressed by certain business organizations. She bespoke patience for the accomplishments of international conferences in Europe.

"We should make allowances," she said, "for what first meetings produce. The fact that people are meeting to consider naval reductions is in itself very encouraging. If such meetings had been held before the World War they would certainly have helped. We need to remember that people are still new at these conferences, still a little unnatural about them. They need to learn to carry to these meetings the frank give and take of ordinary conversation."

Miss Addams was asked by students if she thought the Versailles Treaty would have to be revised.

"It is being revised piecemeal," she replied. "Each time it is discussed in the League of Nations there is much less insistence upon the treaty and a more pragmatic attitude."

WBZA STATION TO MOVE TO EAST SPRINGFIELD

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Radio Commission Oct. 24 granted the request of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company of Boston, operating station WBZA, for permission to move its transmitter from Hotel Statler in Boston to 625 Page Boulevard, East Springfield, Mass.

The station also was granted permission to install new equipment and to increase its power from 500 to 1000 watts.

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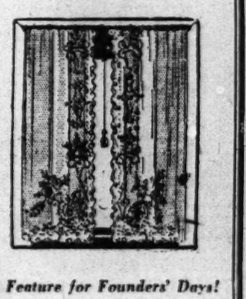

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

McGILL'S TRACK TEAM IS WINNER

Regains Intercollegiate Title With 65 Points in 14 Events

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KINGSTON, Ont.—McGill University's track and field team, composed of 27 athletes, regained the Canadian intercollegiate championship here on Oct. 24 when they compiled a total of 65 points in 14 events, against a total of 46 for University of Toronto and 15 for Queen's University. The twenty-ninth championship meet was staged under unsuitable conditions, a heavy rain that prevailed throughout most of the night continuing until well after the start of the program in the morning and preventing the establishment of any new records owing to the heavy track and the slippery take-off in the field events. The victory gave McGill the championship for the eighteenth time and Toronto has won the title on the other 11 occasions, but supporters of the Tri-Color received considerable satisfaction out of the fact that Queen's 15 points were more than their total for some years.

The closest that any record came to being equaled was in the 100-yard dash when Ralph Adams of Toronto won by a narrow margin over Bordeau of McGill with Dore of Toronto in third place. The time was 10 1-5s., one-fifth slower than the record set in 1909 and equaled four times since last year by Adams.

Charlie Drew, the ex-Dartmouth star who won the individual championship last year, again garnered the most points. In 1929 at Toronto he won the 120-yard high hurdles, running high jump and running broad jump and this year he repeated in the high hurdles and broad jump and was third in the broad jump. Making a total of 11 points. Drew was 2-5 second behind his record in the high hurdles made in Montreal in 1928. He was closely pressed by Ralph Adams and Wally Graham, both of Toronto, each of whom scored two victories. Adams repeated his last year's performance of winning both sprints, being followed home in both by Bordeau and Dore. Graham, who won the mile a year ago, was again the winner of this event and in addition he won the three-mile run. Another repeater of 1929 was Costello of McGill in the discus.

Last year Toronto led by 60 to 57 for McGill with Queen's being third with nine points and the championship hinged on the relay race the following day which was also won by Toronto. The relay will be held on Oct. 25 but the outcome will have no bearing on the championship. Of the 14 events Toronto and McGill each won six Oct. 24, Toronto winning five on the track and one in the field and McGill three on the track and the same in the field while Queen's won two field events. It was in second places that McGill secured their winning margin on Oct. 24, 10 Red and White athletes placing to three for Toronto and one for Queen's. Toronto took seven thirds to five for McGill and two for Queen's.

CANADIAN INTERCOLLEGIATE TRACK AND FIELD CHAMPIONSHIPS

100-Yard Dash—Won by Adams, Toronto; Bordeau, McGill, second; Dore, Toronto, third. Time—10 1-5s.

220-Yard Dash—Won by Adams, Toronto; Bordeau, McGill, second; Dore, Toronto, third. Time—23 1-5s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by Brown, McGill; Young, Queen's, second; Hart, McGill, third. Time—54 1-5s.

880-Yard Run—Won by Bourne, McGill; King, Toronto, second; Anderson, Queen's, third. Time—2m. 30 4-5s.

One-Mile Run—Won by Graham, Toronto; Barclay, McGill, second; Smith, Toronto, third. Time—4m. 46 2-5s.

Three-Mile Run—Won by Graham, Toronto; Balmer, McGill, second; Calhoun, McGill, third. Time—16m. 14s.

120-Yard High Hurdles—Won by Drew, McGill; Baker, McGill, second; Walker, Toronto, third. Time—16 1-5s.

220-Yard Low Hurdles—Won by Connolly, Toronto; Baker, McGill, second; Hutchin, McGill, third. Time—26 1-5s.

Running High Jump—Won by Collins, Toronto; Ford, Toronto, second; Drew, McGill, third. Height—5ft. 8in.

Running Broad Jump—Won by Drew, McGill; Brown, McGill, second; Hymmen, Toronto, third. Distance—21ft. 9¾in.

Pole Vault—Won by McKinnon, Queen's; Wallace, McGill, second; Dennis, Toronto, third. Height—11ft.

Shot Put—Won by Kostuik, Queen's; Painter, McGill, second; Rahmanop, McGill, third. Distance—38ft. 2¾in.

Discus—Won by Costello, McGill; Newell, Toronto, second; Hastings, Queen's, third. Distance—110ft. 6¾in.

Javelin—Won by Rahmanop, McGill; Cummings, McGill, second; Baker, Toronto, third. Distance—147ft. 2½in.

College Football Scores

Augustana 20, W. Illinois T. 13.
Baker 54, McPherson 0.
Ball T. 14, Wabash 13.
Bethel 6, Tennessee T. 0.
Bowling Green 6, Findlay 6.
Carson Newman 7, Tusculum 2.
Catawba 32, Eton 0.
Central 35, Culver-Stockton 0.
Central Missouri T. 13, Kemper M. A. 0.
Coe 12, Loyola 0.
College of Idaho 20, Columbia 6.
Davis Elkins 26, John Carroll 7.
Denton T. 20, Abilene Christian 12.
Duquesne 13, Catholic 0.
Eau Claire 46, Ft. Snelling 0.
Gallaudet 18, Baltimore 7.
Geneva 13, Grove City 12.
Georgetown 31, Transylvania 0.
Guilford 69, Atlantic Christian 0.
Hayes 13, Emporia 0.
Heibelberg 56, Toledo 0.
Howard 14, Maryville 6.
Howard Payne 7, Simmons 7.
Indiana S. N. 0, Evansville 0.
Kentucky Wesleyan 13, Eastern Kentucky T. 0.
Kirksville T. 9, Westminster 0.
Lambuth 6, Carutherville J. C. 0.
Louisiana N. S. 14, Union 6.
Marquette 53, Ripon 0.
Missouri Valley 21, Tarkio 7.
Northwest T. 38, Emporia T. 21.
Oklahoma A. & M. 38, Washington 6.
Oklahoma City 26, Oklahoma B. C. 0.
Peru T. 28, St. Benedicts 8.
Pittsburgh T. 20, Southwestern 0.
Pomona 6, Redlands 0.
Randolph Macon 12, Lynchburg 6.
Rockhurst 19, William Jewell 12.
Santa Clara 14, Olympic Club 3.
So. Illinois T. 12, St. Viator's 0.
St. John's 33, Washington 0.
St. Mary's 33, Kansas Wesleyan 7.
St. Thomas 19, MacAlister 7.
Texas Mines 27, New Mexico M. I. T. 7.
Thiel 20, St. Vincent 0.
U. C. L. A. 30, California Tech 0.
Washburn 31, Wichita 12.
W. Tennessee T. 0, Cape Girardeau T. 0.
West Virginia 14, Georgetown 7.
W. V. Wesleyan 25, Bethany 0.

COOPER LEADS AT SALT LAKE

SALT LAKE CITY (AP)—Harry Cooper, Los Angeles professional golfer, gained a two-stroke lead over a classy field in the opening round of the first annual Salt Lake City $3000 open golf tournament here Oct. 24 by bagging a par-shattering 70 over the rugged Salt Lake Country Club. Trailing Cooper by two strokes were C. E. Foley, Utah state amateur champion; the Espinosa brothers, Abe and Al, of Chicago, and Craig Wood, long-driving Bloomfield (N. J.) professional. Each had par 72's for the first 18 holes.

Playing American College Football South of the Rio Grande

The University of Mexico Football Squad of 1930. Wide World

Mexico University Students Take to American Football

Mexicans Are Being Coached by Reginald D. Root, Former Yale Star—Baseball and Basketball Also Played

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—With the second season of football in the annals of the University of Mexico's history now in full swing, the grand old American sport has become incorporated as an integral part of collegiate activities here.

When Coach Reginald D. Root, the former Yale varsity star, came down here in 1929 to whip the first university football team of Mexico's history into shape, college athletics, as known in the United States were missing in Mexico. There were a few intrascholastic basketball teams within the National University, but there was little college interest in them.

Basketball teams have existed in Mexico City for a number of years, the local Y. M. C. A. having one of the ranking teams, and other private clubs have been organized from time to time, and compete with each other.

Baseball, or "beisbol" as it is universally known in Mexico, has been played on vacant sunny lots, within the city and out, for many years. It is a game that appeals to Mexican Indians, and it may be seen in small villages and towns that American tourists have never heard of. Such terms as "strike," "foul" and others used in the United States are used in Mexico, together with some Spanish synonyms, or as in Yucatan, one may hear American "beisbol" played in a mixture of English and Maya.

Football, the "Rugby" variety, has not been unknown in Mexico, since for many years in the past some of the foreign colonies in Mexico City, especially the English, French and Spanish, have played the game; but it had never been specially popular with Mexicans until "Regs" Root came down last year and showed them the American variety as played at Yale.

To be sure, the Mexicans are putting their own stamp on Yale football, as they do upon everything else they touch. While Yale's characteristic method of downing the enemy is that of sheer power and line plunging, that of Mexico, it seems, will consist more of an overhead game and fake plays.

Will Not Schedule Games With Kansas

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBIA, Mo.—Action which will ostracize the athletic relations of the University of Kansas and other members of the "Big Six" conference was taken here Oct. 25 following a five-hour meeting of faculty representatives of the Conference. In a written statement prepared following the meeting started in the morning, delayed, and continued at 8 o'clock in the evening, the faculty representatives announced that other "Big Six" colleges would end athletic relations at the completion of the academic year and that contests for this year, not yet scheduled, would be called off. No contracts made beyond the current year will be filled, under the faculty ruling.

The action followed the presentation of evidence gathered against Kansas by Prof. W. A. Tarr, University of Missouri faculty representative. Missouri had protested James A. Bausch '31, Jayhawk all round athlete, on a charge of professionalism growing out of a $75 a month salary paid him as an insurance salesman. Kansas also was charged with violation of Conference rules against recruiting.

Statement Is Issued

The written statement made public following the meeting is as follows:

In view of practices at the University of Kansas in violation of the rules of this Conference, relating to recruiting and subsidizing athletes, the other five members of this Conference decline to schedule any athletic game or contest not now under contract with the University of Kansas for this academic year, and no game or contest beyond this year.

Coincident with the Conference announcement, Dr. H. H. King, Kansas State faculty member announced that William H. Meissinger '31, football and baseball star at that college, had been declared ineligible by the Kansas Aggie faculty on a professionalism charge. Meissinger admitted to faculty members at Manhattan that he was receiving a monthly stipend from E. H. Lupton Jr., whose company is paying Bausch and several University of Kansas athletes. The action against Meissinger was not taken by the Conference. Dr. King has telegraphed that Meissinger must not be used in the Aggies' game with the University of Oklahoma.

It is understood that similar action against Bausch and other University of Kansas athletes, who are receiving money from Lupton, may result in Kansas' restoration to good graces.

Now in Hands of Kansas

Dr. George O. Shaad, Kansas faculty representative, had no further statement to make. He plans to return at once to Lawrence to confer with officials of the athletic department before making any decision as to the fate of the questioned athletes. Kansas faculty members investigated payment of Bausch last year, but said that the arrangements was satisfactory.

Although faculty members would not add to the statement, they left it to be understood that the matter was now in the hands of the University of Kansas. Whether the Jayhawkers would follow the footsteps of Kansas State and suspend the athletes under question is problematical.

Permission was granted the University of Nebraska to play basketball against the University of South Dakota at Vermillion on Dec. 13, two days before the opening of the "Big Six" basketball season.

CAN-AM CONTINUES WITH FIVE SEXTETS

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—At a meeting of the Canadian-American Hockey League held here Oct. 24, it was voted to continue with the present five-team circuit, namely Providence, Boston, Springfield, New Haven and Philadelphia.

It was also decided to establish a referee-in-chief this season and the referee question was left in the hands of President James E. Dooley of Providence. A tentative schedule was drawn up, but it will not be made public until some changes, proposed at the meeting, are completed. The final schedule will be ready in a few days, it was announced.

Changes in the playing rules, as adopted by the National Hockey League, were discussed and the matter of promulgating rules of the Canadian-American League was left to President Dooley.

The clubs were represented as follows: Providence, Louis A. Tieri and Jean Dubuc; Boston, George V. Brown; Springfield, George C. Stebbins and Arthur Shean; New Haven, Maurice Podoloff and Nathan Podoloff, and Philadelphia, Rudolph Fried and Herbert M. Gardiner.

WOODS TO REPRESENT NORTHEAST

Arthur Woods of New York will represent the northeastern section in the continuation of the national pocket billiard championship tournament as the result of winning the sectional title at the State Theater Club, Boston, Oct. 24, by defeating Charles Seaback of Boston, 100 to 73. His next opponent will be Andrew Ponzi of Philadelphia, who won the southeastern title, and they will meet at Reading, Pa.

DOEG JOINS MONTCLAIR A. C.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—John H. Doeg, tennis champion, has joined the Montclair Athletic Club. He is the second American Davis Cup star to become a member of the club, as Gregory S. Mangin, a senior at Georgetown University, is the club tennis champion and has been a member of the club for several years.

Germany's Finances for Olympics Low

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Berlin

BECAUSE of Germany's financial stringency the prospect arose on Oct. 24 that there would be a modification in her activities in the Los Angeles Olympiad in 1932.

The Reich Government informed the German Athletic Union that the state subsidy for the meeting would be considerably smaller than it was for the Olympics at Amsterdam two years ago and that the Union must try to finance itself as much as possible.

HOCKEY PLAYERS ADMITTED TO U. S.

DETROIT (AP)—Just a week from the time the first contingent of Canadian hockey players was turned back at the border here, the immigration bars were lifted, Oct. 24.

Word was received here late Oct. 24, from Washington that the Department of Labor had approved a petition signed by Charles A. Hughes, president of the Detroit Hockey Club, asking the admission of "not more than 40 hockey players." The players are to be admitted under bond for periods not to exceed six months.

Half a dozen members of the two Detroit hockey teams, the Falcons, National Hockey League entry, and the Olympics, the International League team, have been marking time across the border in Windsor. At least half a dozen more have been waiting at their homes until the international complications were ironed out.

Officials of the hockey club were preparing to start practice Oct. 25, a week behind schedule. First league games are to be played during the second week in November, but a series of exhibition games between the Falcons and Olympics is scheduled to start Nov. 2.

Officials here and at Winnipeg, Man., refused Oct. 17 to admit Canadian hockey players on the grounds that they came under the law forbidding entry of "contract labor" which will compete with American workmen. Later the same day, Secretary Davis approved the entry of the players stranded at Winnipeg as "entertainers" for periods not to exceed six months. Immigration officials here claimed to have received no authorization to apply the same rule to players applying for entrance here and negotiations have since been in progress between club officials and the port authorities.

BARRING OF ATHLETE UPHELD

NEW YORK (AP)—The right of the Amateur Athletic Union to bar Stanislaw Petkiewicz, Polish athlete, from competing in the Knights of Columbus track and field meet at Madison Square Garden on March 12 of this year was upheld by the appellate division of the New York Supreme Court on Oct. 24. In an opinion written by Justice Edward R. Finch, it was held that the court had no authority to interfere with the internal management and disciplinary affairs of the union. At the time of the meet the K. of C. obtained a temporary injunction restraining the A. A. U. from barring Petkiewicz, but the court ruled this was illegal.

COLLEGE CROSS COUNTRY

Alfred 15, St. Stephens 49, Williams 36.
Bates 19, Springfield 42.
Cornell 15, Yale 54.
Harvard 20, M. I. T. 54, Dartmouth 68.
Manhattan 26, C. C. N. Y. 29.
Maryland 21, Virginia P. I. 35.
Princeton 27, Columbia 28.
R. I. State 20, Boston 41.

Boston Welcomes Squash Doubles

Col Alanson L. Daniels, president of the Boston Athletic Association, hit the first ball which officially opened the new doubles squash racquets court, the first of its kind in New England, in the B. A. A. building on Exeter Street on the afternoon of Oct. 23. An exhibition match was put on and the contending teams tied at two games each. W. C. Bowditch and Frank A. Orvitt won the first game from W. E. Chamberlain and Ed Stapelton, but the latter pair took the second game. The next two games were also divided. The players found diculty in scoring aces, inasmuch as they had to box two men instead of one as in singles.

The new court is 45 feet long, 25 feet wide and 20 feet high. The singles courts measure 18ft. 6in. wide, 32 feet in length and 16 feet in height. The service line on the front wall of this new doubles court is 8ft. 2in. from the floor compared to six feet in the singles game. The telltale in the doubles court is 22 inches from the floor. The singles game telltale is 17 inches. A faster ball is used in the doubles game and comes off the wall with such speed that the higher telltale is quite necessary.

There appears to be more sport and fun in the doubles game compared to the seriousness of the singles game in which there is little opportunity to outguess one's opponent by sustained strategy.

Squash racquets doubles has been played for years in New York, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Chicago and a number of cities in Canada. The B. A. A. court has started the ball rolling in the New England section and it is expected that more doubles courts will be built in other Boston clubs in the near future.

UNOFFICIAL RECORD BY MISS MacBURNEY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDMONTON, Alta.—Miss Margaret MacBurney, member of the Edmonton Commercial Grads basketball team, who held the world's championship for women's basketball, has recently broken the official world's record of 60 straight basketball throws by scoring the record-breaking number of 61 consecutive baskets from the free-throw mark.

While this performance was not official, in that her declaration to try for the official record was not made in advance, yet over 30 spectators, including W. T. Tait of the Alberta Basketball Association and W. S. Douglas, secretary of the Edmonton Basketball League, witnessed Miss MacBurney's performance.

At present a representative of the State Teacher's College of Tennessee holds the official world record of 60 consecutive basketball free throws. Miss MacBurney expects to compete in the next contest of basketball throwing, which will be held in March.

STRANG WINS SCULLING TITLE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRINCETON, N. J.—Arthur L. Strang, Princeton University, won the final race for the Coaches Cup and the single scull championship of the University by five lengths on Lake Carnegie, Oct. 24. Robert Pflaumer '33, placed second, ahead of Charles A. Hardy Jr. '33, and James G. Shennan '33, who took third and fourth respectively. Strang negotiated the mile distance in 6m. 27s., 15 seconds less than Pflaumer, whose time was 6m. 42s.

FRESHMEN ELECT HALLOWELL

Albert B. Hallowell of Reading was elected captain of the Harvard freshman cross-country team Oct. 24. Hallowell prepared for Harvard at Milton Academy.

National Hockey League Schedule for 1930-31

AT HOME	OTTAWA AWAY	MONTREAL AWAY	CAN'DIENS AWAY	TORONTO AWAY	N. Y. AMERIC'NS AWAY	N. Y. RANGERS AWAY	BOSTON AWAY	PHILA-DELPHIA AWAY	DETROIT AWAY	CHICAGO AWAY
OTTAWA		Nov. 11 Jan. 1 Feb. 21	Dec. 11 Jan. 22 Mar. 3	Jan. 6 Jan. 29 Mar. 21	Jan. 15 Feb. 3 Feb. 26	Dec. 25	Jan. 8	Dec. 4 Mar. 10	Nov. 20	Nov. 29 Feb. 12
MONTREAL	Dec. 6 Jan. 17 Mar. 7		Dec. 30 Feb. 5 Mar. 12	Nov. 18 Dec. 23 Jan. 22	Nov. 22 Feb. 10 Mar. 17	Nov. 25 Jan. 31	Jan. 3 Feb. 14	Dec. 20 Feb. 28	Dec. 11 Jan. 13	Dec. 2 Feb. 24
CANADIENS	Nov. 15 Dec. 27 Mar. 14	Nov. 20 Jan. 15 Feb. 17		Dec. 9 Jan. 10 Feb. 3	Dec. 13 Jan. 24 Feb. 21	Dec. 4 Mar. 5	Nov. 29 Feb. 7	Jan. 29 Mar. 21	Jan. 6 Feb. 26	Dec. 16 Mar. 10
TORONTO	Nov. 22 Jan. 24 Feb. 19	Dec. 18 Jan. 8 Mar. 5	Jan. 3 Jan. 17 Feb. 28		Nov. 13 Jan. 1 Feb. 7	Dec. 6 Mar. 7	Dec. 13 Feb. 21	Nov. 15 Jan. 21	Nov. 29 Feb. 14	Dec. 20 Mar. 19
N. Y. AMERICANS	Nov. 25 Feb. 1 Mar. 12	Nov. 16 Dec. 25 Feb. 19	Dec. 7 Jan. 8 Feb. 15	Nov. 20 Jan. 27 Feb. 24		Dec. 30 Feb. 8	Dec. 11 Jan. 22	Dec. 16 Jan. 4	Dec. 21 Jan. 18	Jan. 19 Mar. 6
N. Y. RANGERS	Dec. 9 Feb. 17 Mar. 17*	Jan. 6 Feb. 3	Dec. 23 Jan. 30	Jan. 18 Feb. 26	Nov. 18 Mar. 15		Dec. 18 Jan. 1 Jan. 29	Nov. 22 Dec. 30 Feb. 22	Dec. 14 Jan. 25 Mar. 10	Nov. 27 Jan. 11 Feb. 8
BOSTON	Nov. 27* Dec. 30 Jan. 20	Dec. 9 Mar. 21	Nov. 18 Feb. 19	Dec. 3 Mar. 10	Nov. 11 Feb. 17	Dec. 20 Jan. 13 Mar. 3		Dec. 25 Jan. 27 Mar. 7	Dec. 16 Feb. 3 Mar. 17	Nov. 25 Jan. 6 Feb. 10
PHILA.	Nov. 18 Jan. 3	Jan. 10 Mar. 14	Dec. 2 Jan. 13	Nov. 25 Mar. 3	Dec. 9 Feb. 14	Nov. 11 Nov. 29 Feb. 10	Dec. 6 Jan. 24 Feb. 24		Dec. 13 Jan. 17 Mar. 13	Dec. 23 Jan. 8 Mar. 17
DETROIT	Dec. 18 Feb. 5* Feb. 8	Dec. 26 Jan. 27	Nov. 27 Mar. 6	Dec. 25 Feb. 1	Nov. 30 Mar. 1	Nov. 13 Jan. 6 Feb. 12	Nov. 23 Jan. 11 Mar. 15	Nov. 18 Jan. 20 Feb. 17		Dec. 9 Mar. 22 Feb. 22
CHICAGO	Dec. 16 Mar. 1	Dec. 14 Jan. 25	Nov. 23 Feb. 1	Dec. 28 Mar. 15	Dec. 4 Mar. 8	Nov. 18 Jan. 18 Feb. 15	Nov. 20 Jan. 15 Mar. 12	Jan. 1 Jan. 22 Feb. 8	Dec. 7 Jan. 4 Feb. 19	

*Transferred games.

HOCKEY SEASON LENGTHENED OUT

National League Will Start Nov. 11 and End March 22

Although it was expressed in many quarters that the National Hockey League season was stretched out a little too long last season, the officials of the organization evidently did not think so, for this season's schedule starts three days earlier and ends four days later. Last year the season opened Nov. 14 and ended March 18; but this season the schedule starts Nov. 11 and closes March 22.

The league will have the same number of games, with each team playing 22 at home and 22 away, excepting Ottawa, which will play three of its home games elsewhere; one in Boston, one in New York, and one in Detroit, all United States division cities. The opening date, Nov. 11, finds Montreal at Ottawa, Americans at Boston, and Rangers at Philadelphia. Toronto and Detroit swing into action Nov. 13, while Canadiens follow on the 15th. Chicago is the last team to open its 1930-31 schedule, a home game with Rangers having been booked. Chicago closes the schedule March 22 at Detroit in the final and only game of that date.

Boston is fortunate in dates having four home games in November to get away to a good start and the most home games in March, five. Americans have just the opposite to the Bruins, playing only three home games in November and two in March, with five November and four March games away. Ottawa of course has only 19 home games, but that is by its own choice.

The clubs will play three games at home and three away with those of their own division.

Dartmouth Ties Harvard at Chess

The newly organized Dartmouth College chess team made its debut Oct. 24 under most favorable circumstances. Playing a pre-football game match (against the Harvard chess team) at the Harvard Union, it succeeded in holding the champion Harvard team, which defeated West Point convincingly last week, on even terms. The match had many exciting moments, each game being a nip-and-tuck affair with unpredictable winning chances.

The first game to finish was at board No. 4. Here J. G. Frothingham, Harvard '31, and Fred Lord, Dartmouth '34, were playing a king's bishop opening. On his fourth move Frothingham sacrificed a bishop. His opponent successfully met the resulting attack, winning a queen on his fourteenth move. But still the Harvard player pressed, until it seemed that he might almost equalize. At just the right moment, however, his opponent sacrificed his queen, for three pieces, leaving him a rook and bishop ahead. At this point the Harvard player resigned after 48 moves of play.

Board	HARVARD	
1	M. C. Stark '33	1
2	W. A. Robertson '31	0
3	Ordway Southard '33	1
4	J. W. Frothingham '31	0
Total		2

	DARTMOUTH	
R. G. Holbrook '31		0
M. S. Isaacs '32		1
H. W. Wood '33		0
Fred Lord '34		1
		2

Talbot Chase New M. G. A. President

Talbot C. Chase of the Oakley Country Club, Watertown, secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts Golf Association since last fall, is the new president of the organization, succeeding Alvah H. Rydstrom of the Norfolk Golf Club of Dedham. The election took place at the annual meeting in Winchester Oct. 24. All the other executives in high office are newcomers. They are: Henry D. Brigham, Country Club of Springfield, and Walter Tufts, Worcester Country Club, vice-presidents, and Henry A. Wentworth, Brae Burn Country Club, secretary-treasurer.

The executive committee comprises Rogers Dow, Charles River Country Club, Newton Centre; John W. F. Hobbs, The Belmont Spring Country Club, Belmont; Gerald Henderson, Weston Golf Club, Inc., Weston; C. Campbell Patterson, The Country Club, Brookline, and John Simpkins, Essex County Club, Manchester. Hobbs and Patterson are the only continuing members of the committee.

The new president expressed the desire to work hand in glove with the United States Golf Association, thereby dispelling whatever doubt there may have been that the new régime would not carry on Mr. Rydstrom's controversy and serve another ultimatum on U. S. G. A. officials, calling upon them to delete the amendment prohibiting the payment of amateur team expenses.

THEBAUD PREPARING FOR HALIFAX RACE

GLOUCESTER (AP)—The lofty spars of the saucy little Gloucester schooner Gertrude L. Thebaud were restepped aft on Oct. 24, in preparation for her approaching contest off Halifax, N. S., with the Canadian champion Bluenose for the Dennis cup, emblematic of the sailing championship of the north Atlantic.

Thebaud recently gave Bluenose the first defeat of her career in a series of races off here. Thebaud won a handsome cup donated by Sir Thomas Lipton, but the historic trophy, emblematic of international supremacy, which Bluenose has held eight years was not at stake in the local series.

Thebaud's foremast was moved 2ft. 11in. and her mainmast 3ft. 6in.. Her bowsprit will be shortened by two feet. This means the Gloucester champion will carry a smaller mainsail, larger foresail and smaller headsails than hitherto, but her total sail area will remain approximately unchanged.

Moving of the masts means considerable deck work must be done before the Gloucester schooner is ready to sail. The forward hatch must also be moved and changes below decks will be necessary. Although Nov. 1 has been set as the tentative date for opening of the Halifax series, it seemed doubtful if the Gloucester boat could reach the provinces by then.

A telegram was received here Oct. 24 from Mayor Knock of Lunenburg, N. S., Bluenose's home port, saying that plans for the Halifax series were virtually complete, and that work of preparing Bluenose for the races was being speeded.

All Major Motorboat Racing Records Bettered During 1930

NEW YORK—At the close of each year of motorboat racing, yachtsmen make the sage observation that there never was such a year. And it is quite probable that they will make that declaration of fact next year, the following season and each year thereafter.

When the results of the last summer are tabulated, it seems that there is some justification for boasting, inasmuch as none of the major records of April, 1930, remained when cold weather forced abandonment of the sport.

Perhaps the most important record of all was the late Sir Henry Segrave's 98.76 miles an hour made in two runs over a mile course with the unlimited hydroplane, Miss England II. This mark eclipsed the official record of 93.123 miles an hour made at Miami Beach in 1929 by Gar Wood and surpassed Wood's unofficial mark of 96.25 miles an hour made early in 1930, although the American established his records by six one-mile runs as compared with the new rules of two runs under which Segrave set up the existing standard.

This is the first time since 1913 that the English have held the major speed record and at that time it was won by the Fauber-Saunders hydroplane, Maple Leaf IV, Harmsworth winner of the year. Her speed was 56.65 miles an hour.

Even though he lost his title of speed, Gar Wood had the consolation of driving two British boats out of the Harmsworth races at Detroit in September and he successfully defended the famous trophy. He also set up one new record with Miss America IX, a best-heat mark of 77.39 miles an hour over a course totaling 30 nautical miles.

In the outboard field, it is notable that heavier boats forced upon the drivers by the 1930 rules had little effect upon the elevation of speed marks. Because the sport was becoming dangerous and proving nothing when pilots tied giant motors on flying shingles, the legislators established minimum hull weights for motors of all classes.

At the end of this year, there are 38 records standing and five of those still stand that were set before the new rules went into effect. None of the Division II competition marks withstood the season nor did any of the Division I records. Three of the speeds made with lighter boats in mile trials stand in Division I and two made by Division II drivers over mile courses still remain.

The national championships at Middletown contributed the bulk of the new records and aided materially in superseding marks which might have carried over from 1929.

For the first time, an outboard surpassed the 50-mile speed. Ray Pregenzer of Antioch, Ill., driving in Class F, Division III, broke H. G. Ferguson's mark of 49.34 and came back a short time later to cross the barrier at 50.934 miles an hour.

At Middletown, Conn., Walter Widegren of Glen Cove, L. I., set up a new all-time competition record of 46.15 miles an hour, using a Class D motor and driving in Division II.

At the start of the 1930 season, J. E. Wilkinson of Boston won the annual Albany-New York Marathon in the elapsed time of 3h. 23m. 03s., equivalent to 39.13 miles an hour, as compared with Jacob Dunnell's 1922 record of 3h. 36m. 40s.

For the second time, Harold Chapman of East Moriches, L. I., won the "Round-Manhattan" outboard race and the Pulitzer trophy. H. G. Ferguson took the Lipton trophy at the Philadelphia outboard races.

The classic Gold Cup was won by Hotsy-Totsy, owned jointly by Richard F. Hoyt and Victor W. Kliesrath, with Kliesrath driving. The same boat won the National Sweepstakes with Hoyt driving. The fastest lap record was made by Richard Loynes' Californian, a speed of 63.64 miles an hour. The fastest heat record was broken by Hoyt driving Imp at an average of 61.59 miles an hour.

At the President's Cup in Annapolis, Kliesrath drove Hotsy-Totsy to win the trophy and Hoyt took the Chesapeake free-for-all with the same boat. Capt. H. W. Flickinger, at the wheel of Carenaught, won a second leg on the Secretary of Navy Cup, and Frank Ripp, driving the 151 limited hydroplane Meadowmere II, set a new record in the same regatta of 50.561 miles an hour to supersede a record of 50.009 set in Detroit by Frank Robertson of Houston, Tex., piloting It.

In the British International Trophy races, Gar Wood placed first with Miss America IX, George Wood second with Miss America VIII and Phil Wood third with Miss America V. The main English challenger, Estelle V, piloted by Herbert Hawker broke down in the third lap of the first heat and Estelle IV, driven by Miss Marion B. Carstairs finished third in that race. Hawker came back to pilot Estelle IV in the second heat and the boat failed to finish because of a mechanical breakdown.

Other records established at the Detroit races over the one-nautical-mile course were: Runabouts Class A, Division III, Frank Wigglesworth of Boston: 30.921 miles an hour; unlimited runabouts, Miss Dee Wite II, Joseph B. Lodge, Detroit: 65.482 miles an hour; 1242-cubic-inch runabouts, Horace E. Dodge, Detroit: 54.685 miles an hour; runabouts, Class B, Division II, H. B. Vaughan, Detroit: 36.661 miles an hour.

HOPPE INCREASES LEAD

NEW YORK—W. F. Hoppe increased his lead over Otto Reiselt by 13 points as they divided the ninth and tenth blocks of their 13-block three-cushion billiard match at the Strand Billiard Academy Oct. 24. Hoppe won in the afternoon, 50 to 36, in 43 innings. Hoppe's high run was 8 and Reiselt's 5. At night, Reiselt triumphed, 50 to 40, in 45 innings. Reiselt's best cluster was 7 and Hoppe's 8. Hoppe, who has won six of the 10 sessions, leads in points, on which basis the match is being contested, having 484 to 433 for Reiselt.

BIG DROP IN CLEARINGS

NEW YORK (AP)—Bradstreet's weekly compilation of bank clearings shows an aggregate of $9,850,851,000, a decrease of 36.2 per cent from last year. Outside of New York there was a decrease of 21.9 per cent.

YANKEES RELEASE TWO

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Yankees have released two catchers. Benny Bengough was sent to the Milwaukee Club of the American Association and Bubbles Hargrave was released unconditionally.

COLLEGE SOCCER RESULTS

Harvard 3, Dartmouth 1.
Princeton 2, Swarthmore 1.
Springfield 6, Wesleyan 0.

COURSE RECORD FOR MISS HICKS WITH 77

DEL MONTE, Calif. (AP)—Miss Helen L. Hicks, Long Island, N. Y., shot a 77 at Cypress Point Oct. 24 to establish a new course record for women and win low gross honors in the last of the three-day series of invitational tournaments on Monterey Peninsula.

She was one over par, with a 38 on the first nine and home in 39. Her birdie 2 on the third hole provided one of the high spots of a brilliant day's play.

After adding a plus 1 handicap to her 78, Miss Maureen Orcutt, Haworth, N. J., captured low net honors for the 18 holes with 79. Miss Edith A. Quier of Pennsylvania won second low net with 82-1—81.

The feminine golfers left Oct. 24 for Stanford University, where they will play Oct. 25.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

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BIRDS AND BUGS EACH HAVE PART IN SAVING TREES

Great Army Constantly at Work Doing What Man Long Neglected

With the idea of making still clearer the great need for action with regard to forest preservation, reforestation, and fire prevention in the United States, a series of 12 articles, of which this is the sixth, has been scheduled to run daily for two weeks.

By ROBERT SPARKS WALKER

Man himself has been the greatest enemy of the forest. Now he is facing his past acts and sees where he has acted unwisely. But nature already had set an efficient force of forest rangers to work, and they have saved many a forest tree.

No man-made organization works more faithfully to protect the trees than do these natural forest rangers. Instead of coöperating with them in the past, man has ignorantly destroyed them by tens of thousands.

Insectivorous birds are constantly searching for insect pests that threaten every forest. Decaying trees become breeding places for destructive borers and other insects. Woodpeckers are ever on the job, and if a stump or the body of an old dead tree is soft enough, these birds will reduce it to powder in their exhaustive search for grubs or beetles.

One of the most dependable and efficient patrol leaders of the largest and tallest timber is the pileated woodpecker or wood hen. It ranks next to the ivory-billed woodpecker, a bird that is nearing extinction. Because of its charming beauty, the ivory billed has long been the target for thoughtless hunters who have brought it down in their idle moments. In my 35 years' observation of forest birds, not until the present year did I see a bird of this species.

The pileated woodpecker has been known to chisel out a hole five inches or more deep in the top of a tree to capture the long train of ants that have pathways up through the heart of the tree. The mystery is, how do the woodpeckers know that the insects are inside the tree?

Nature maintains more than 50,000 efficient forest patrol leaders to each man-paid ranger who is devoting his time to the welfare of the woodlands.

How Different Birds Work

The warblers are the traffic policemen of all tree-top towns, and not one leaf-eating insect will they permit to do jay-walking. From the tropics in springtime this huge army of hungry rangers come as the foliage of the trees appear, and they begin promptly their forest patrol duties. The vireos and many of the other birds do the same.

The black-billed and the yellow-billed cuckoos look after the tent-caterpillars in the crotches of the trees. The best forest rangers for the tree trunks are the chickadees, brown creepers and nuthatches. They are kept on duty 12 months in the year.

When the green leaf has served its purpose and is ready to fall, the forest rangers whose duties are to look after it, return South for the winter. The forest rangers whose duties are to patrol the trunks and branches of the trees are not permitted by nature to take a vacation or to visit a foreign country, for their services are demanded the year round.

Millions of destructive culprits are taken daily by these avian officers, and it is a rare instance that a bird lets an insect escape. Each kind of these efficient rangers has its own peculiar way of performing its task. For example, the nuthatches who carry always a straight-beak hatchet for prying insects from behind the hard bark, begin their work, usually, at the top of the tree and walk with their heads pointing toward the ground. On the other hand, the brown creepers, in performing a similar service, begin at the bottom of the tree and walk spirally upward.

Martins Do Valuable Service

Because some feathered forest rangers are not seen feeding about trees has caused some people in the past to misjudge their real worth as forest rangers.

In days gone by it was customary for all farmers to erect gourds or boxes on tall poles to attract the purple martins as they arrived from their winter homes in the tropics. These birds were sought because they are hostile to hawks. They saved the farmers a loss of many young chickens each year.

Purple martins take their food while on wing, and capture millions of harmful moths and beetles before they have deposited their eggs on the leaves and branches of the trees. The martin is really worth a dozen times his weight in gold as a destroyer of insect pests that attack the trees and garden crops. For this reason the old-fashioned martin boxes should be reëstablished throughout the country. Not only the martins, but other swallows, swifts, whippoorwills and nighthawks are working constantly during the summer months saving trees of all kinds from damage.

Just this spring a man brought me the body of a chuck-will's-widow, a brother of the whippoorwill, for identification. The bird measured two feet from wing to wing, and its body measured one foot long. It had a mouth large enough to swallow a warbler or a wren, and yet it weighed only one-fourth of a pound! In its stomach were found a mass of harmful moths, beetles and other insects that feed on the foliage and branches of forest trees.

Insects Do Good Work

Humanity has within the present generation learned to recognize the birds as faithful forest rangers, but the average person has yet to learn to distinguish the insect rangers that work faithfully to save the trees of the forest. These insects are many and the more common ones are easy to identify. Among the most important rangers are the ichneumon flies, whose young devour other insects. It is one of the most ingenious schemes in nature to hold in check the predacious insects that would destroy the foliage, the bark and the bodies of trees.

But the most wonderful of all the insect rangers is the thalessa ichneumon fly. It seeks the trees that are being attacked by borers. Just how the thalessa can locate a borer that is concealed deeply in the wood, sometimes several inches below the bark, without any outside signs, has never been discovered.

Instinct tells it where to drill a hole through the hard wood until it strikes the borer or its burrow. Then it lays an egg and pushes it into the opening, where it hatches, and the young thalessa overtakes the borer and uses it for food. Thus nature sends thalessa on a voyage to the maples, elms and other forest trees to save them from destruction by the tree borers.

And there is a lacewing fly, a beautiful insect which places each of its eggs on top of a silken pole. When it hatches and climbs down the pole it runs across a crowd of plant lice that are ruining the green leaves, and from day to day it feasts upon them, and saves the tree from a loss of much foliage.

As we scan the foliage our eyes are sure to meet some of the most efficient forest rangers, too numerous to list, but whose usefulness is beyond question.

Wedding Unites Royal Families

Left—Princess Giovanna of Italy.

Right—King Boris of Bulgaria.

BIG TRACTOR OUTPUT FOR SOVIET PLANT

(Continued from Page 1)

chine-assembling department, where 3500 of the 10,000 workers in the factory will be employed, covers an area of four acres and contains almost 1000 machines and six conveyors.

Although it was formally opened about the middle of July the tractor plant has hitherto been marking time, due to the lack of cutting and measuring tools and of an adequate supply of quality steel, which will be furnished by the neighboring "Red October" factory. Up to the last week in August only 16 tractors had been produced, and some of these had been put together by hand. It is expected that mass production of tractors will begin late in the autumn or early in the winter and that 35,000 tractors of the "International" type will be turned out between Oct. 1, 1930, and Oct. 1, 1931. The ultimate capacity of the plant is 50,000 tractors a year, or one tractor every five and a half minutes.

Youthful Workers

Strolling through the buildings of the tractor plant one is impressed by the youth of the Russian workers. This is explained by the fact that the Union of Communist Youth mobilized and sent to work in the factory thousands of its members from all over Russia. A considerable number (one Russian estimated the proportion at 40 per cent) of these young recruits "deserted" from this "labor front," finding living and food conditions unsatisfactory; but some thousands remain. Some Americans are inclined to doubt the practical wisdom of staffing the factory so largely with young and inexperienced workers; but the Russian view is that, since tractor building is a new industry in the country anyway, it is just as well to train workers while they are still young.

While there is, of course, a Russian manager of the tractor plant the actual direction of the work is largely in the hands of the 300 Americans, mostly skilled mechanics, with a very small sprinkling of engineers. The Americans, for the most part, come from Detroit, where many of them worked in Henry Ford's shops. At the time of the writer's visit the attention of Russians and Americans alike was diverted to the trial of two American mechanics, Lewis and Brown, who were accused of having precipitated a fight with a sole Negro employed at the tractor plant, Robert Robinson.

Educating 'Backward' Americans

This incident was utilized by the Russian trade unions as the basis for an intensive campaign for the "international education of the backward American workers." The dining room where the Americans ate was decorated with such signs as "Proletarians of all countries should unite" and "The building of Socialism in the Soviet Union is the basis of international proletarian revolution," while in the large wooden building of the workers' club which was used as a courtroom one saw a placard with the challenging inscription:

"In reply to the barbarous offense of a group of Americans, strengthen international education."

So far as the writer could observe, the Americans were far from responsive to the various efforts which were being made to train them along the lines of Marx and Lenin. Their practical intelligence was far more vividly impressed by the irregular supply of vegetables and other foodstuffs, by the absence of ice and many other little American conveniences, by the evidences of poverty and a low standard of living which they saw around them, than by theoretical arguments in behalf of Socialism or by the glowing pictures of what Russia will be after the Five-Year Plan is completed, with which Russian Communists buoy up their morale. If those Americans who evince nervousness about the permeation of American labor with "Red" ideas could have witnessed the indifference, not to say contempt, with which the typical American "proletarians" in Stalingrad were viewing the efforts to impart Communist ideas to them, their apprehensions could most probably be relieved.

Of course the important thing, from the Soviet standpoint, is not whether the American mechanics obtain an "international education," but whether they can teach the Russian Young Communists to handle conveyor belts and high pressure electrical power appliances and all the other appurtenances of a modern up-to-date tractor plant. If this educational effort is successful and the excellent equipment of the factory is used to the best advantage, the Stalingrad Tractor-stroi, as the plant is called, will represent the best kind of reinforcement for the state and collective farms, of which the latter, especially, still suffer from inadequate mechanization.

They Even Buy Mud in the Oil Country

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. — Mud and oil fields are synonymous terms to most old timers in the production of oil—but in the south Oklahoma City field there is a difference.

There are four important uses for mud in an oil field—and that does not include the kind that delays traffic. In the actual drilling of an oil well, especially in Oklahoma City's deep production, mud wards off cavings, carries cuttings to the top by circulation, keeps down gas, and lubricates drill pipe.

Every well takes a different kind of mud, and the experts spend long hours testing weight, viscosity, sand content, settling tendencies, carrying properties, seeing that just the right kind of mud is recommended for the problem. The huge expense and importance of the job can be grasped by the fact that mud alone cost $12,000 on one particularly hard well to handle.

BULGARIAN KING WEDS DAUGHTER OF ITALY'S RULER

(Continued from Page 1)

the church had become Queen Giovanna, smiled graciously. King Boris seemed preoccupied.

Queen Giovanna wore a white gown with a high neck and long sleeves. Its very short train was borne by two officers of the court. King Boris wore a dark-blue full uniform of a Bulgarian general with red facings, red sash, red and gold silver straps and multicolored decorations. Former King Ferdinand, King Boris's father, was dressed in the same manner as the groom.

After the ceremony at the church the party went to the city hall where the marriage was entered in the civil registers. Just at noon Queen Giovanna appeared in the doorway on the arm of her royal husband. Both smiled as the massed bands broke into the Bulgarian national anthem and as the crowd of 3000 or more below cheered. From all windows facing the square rich bits of tapestry and flags of the two countries were displayed.

In the train behind the bride and groom as they proceeded from the upper church and the lower church and the crypt of St. Francis were the King and Queen of Italy, Victor Emmanuel and Elena, former Queen Sophie of Greece, the former King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, and 54 princes and princesses from all over Europe. Premier Mussolini, in full ministerial costume, brought up the rear.

Roman Catholic Promise Doubted by Bulgarians

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOFIA, Bulgaria—The whole attention of the Bulgarian people was directed on Oct. 25 toward Assisi to the wedding of King Boris and Princess Giovanna of Italy, which was attended, among others, by the Bulgarian Premier, the Minister of Justice and the President of the Parliament. There was no holiday here and the people worked as usual, but planned extensive and elaborate celebrations for the week hence when the King and the new Queen arrive from Italy.

No services in orthodox churches are being held in honor of the royal wedding, however. This is one of the many facts purported to show that leaders of the Bulgarian state church are displeased at the prominent rôle given to Roman Catholics in the whole affair. For centuries this part of the world has been the battleground between the eastern and western forms of Christianity, and the old controversy is still active.

The vast bulk of the nation, however, believes that reports emanating from Rome and given prominence in the press of western Europe to the effect that King Boris agreed to baptize the future Crown Prince as a Roman Catholic are entirely unfounded. The people are confident their ruler has accepted no such engagement, which it considers directly contrary to the Bulgarian Constitution.

The official government paper has categorically denied the truth of such assertions, and Andrev Liaptcheff, Premier, has emphatically stated that the Constitution, requiring an orthodox King, will be scrupulously observed. The people feel that the often-proven loyalty, wisdom and good sense of King Boris is a certain guarantee that no concession has been made regarding the faith of the future heir to the throne.

The leading Bulgarian bishop assured the Monitor that "we are utterly disinterested in what is taking place today outside of Bulgaria and are confident that King Boris is remaining true to the orthodox church and to the nation."

British Investigate Cotton Industry

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng.— The discussions of the last two days by J. R. Clynes, the Home Secretary, and William Graham, president of the Board of Trade, with various sections of the cotton trade here with the view of ascertaining opinions on the report of the government committee of inquiry into the cotton trade, reassured Manchester that there will be no unnecessary government interference.

This was definitely stated by Mr. Clynes before his departure at the close of the discussions, which are to be continued probably in both Manchester and London. Among the controversial questions raised during the discussions were those of increasing the number of looms per weaver, which had been the subject of experiment during the past months, and financing an amalgamation.

On the former question, the ministers made it clear they consider that a search for a basis of agreement for changed methods of labor organizations was primarily a matter for the parties concerned. Regarding the financing of amalgamations, the ministers showed no inclination to commit the Government to arranging to speed up this movement.

The general conclusion drawn from the ministers' attitude is that no more direct financial assistance can be looked for than has been offered by the bankers' industrial development company.

COMMUNISTS NUMBER MORE THAN 4,000,000

MOSCOW. (AP) — The newspaper Pravda published a statement on Oct. 25 that membership in the Communist International throughout the world is slightly over 4,000,000, of the total 3,500,000 being in Russia. The detailed list published the figures of 1930 as follows:

Germany, 124,000; England, 3200; Czechoslovakia, 35,000; France, 38,240. Figures for the United States were given as 8385. Decreases in some countries, Pravda said, were more than offset by the quality of activities of members.

Antique Horseshoes Paid to King as 'Quit-Rent' for English Lands

Ceremony at London Law Courts Preserves 700-Year-Old Tradition—Hatchet, Pruning Knife and Sticks Used by Be-Wigged Dignitaries of Crown

By HAYDEN CHURCH

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — A hatchet, a pruning knife, two bundles of "faggots" and six horseshoes, with 61 nails for them were gravely handed over to a representative of King George as "quit-rent" for two properties, at London's Law Courts in the Strand, Oct. 25. With quaint formalities, this "payment" to the King was rendered by the Solicitor of the Corporation of the City of London, just as it has been on this date for more than 700 years.

Quit-rents and "service" rents are relics of the old feudal days when payments of all sorts were made in kind and when the King made grants of land and demanded from the tenants only a recognition of his prime ownership or some service in return for the lands.

The hatchet and pruning knife, known in England as a "billhook," and the two bundles of sticks constitute the quit-rent for an estate called The Moor. No one knows exactly where The Moor was, but it is known that it was somewhere in the county of Shropshire and that it was held in 1211 by one Nicholas de Mora.

For it Nicholas had to pay to the King's treasurer every year two knives. One of these knives had to be an extra good one, the other "extremely bad"—mallissumum—in the Latin of the old deed. The proof of this badness was to be that it "should bend when thrust into green cheese."

At the same time the City Corporation pays a quit-rent service for a piece of land, likewise unlocated but known to have been somewhere in the parish of St. Clement Danes. Henry II granted this land in 1235 to a blacksmith, one Walter Le Brun, on which to erect his forge, at a yearly rental of six horseshoes and 61 nails.

The ceremony of rendering these two quit-rent services is staged annually in the Judges' Quadrangle of the Law Courts, a distinguished company usually being present. The two principal protagonists are the King's Remembrancer, in his state robes and full bottomed wig, who accepts the service, and the City Solicitor, also robed and be-wigged, who renders it.

The "faggots," actually two bundles of twigs about six inches long appropriately tied with red tape, the hatchet, a small one with a red handle and a keen blade, and the clumsy billhook are laid on a table by the City Solicitor's Deputy. So likewise are the six horseshoes, all of them foreshoes made more than 500 years ago to fit exceptionally big horses.

The stage having been thus set, the King's Remembrancer calls out, "Tenants and occupiers of the piece of land called "The Moor in the County of Salop come forth and do your service!"

At this the City Solicitor obediently "comes forth, lays one of the bundle of twigs on a block and smites it with the hatchet."

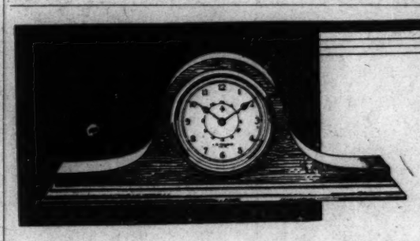
"Good service!" cries the King's Remembrancer, and then commands that the "tenants and occupiers" of the former site of "The Forge" shall pay their quit rent.

Thereupon the City Solicitor solemnly clanks the elephantine horseshoes one upon another, and counts the nails in tens, one, two, three, four, five, six—and one more."

"Good number!" declares the Remembrancer.

TO BAN TALKIES IN ENGLISH

MEXICO CITY (AP)—A commission appointed by the Mexican Government to revise the penal code of the federal district and federal territories, Oct. 24, rendered a report recommending that the code include a clause banning talking pictures in a foreign language.



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Art News and Comment—Theatrical News

Daumier and Corot

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

ONCE more is part of the world of art brought from far and near for enjoyment at the Museum of Modern Art. That unique institution at 730 Fifth Avenue, having astonished New York gallery visitors with a series of unusual shows last year, starts its second season with another top-notch effort—a loan exhibition of the works of Jean-Baptiste-Camille Corot and Honoré Victorin Daumier. This exhibition, which will be open to the public through Nov. 23, contains loans from the Louvre, the National Gallery in Berlin, and the Folkwang Museum in Essen, as well as from many public and private collections in the United States. More than one-third of the 150 loans came from England and the Continent.

Response of generous private owners makes it possible for the general public to see a majority of these works for the first time. That remark is true even of persons who have traveled widely without having access to the collections in London of Lord Berners and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Courtland, the collections in Paris of Claude Roger-Marx, Baron Napoleon Gourgaud and Mme. Jacques Doucet, the Berlin collection of Fritz Hess, and the collections in the United States of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Winterbotham, Paul J. Sachs, Chester Dale, Josef Stransky, Adolph Lewisohn, John T. Spaulding, A Conger Goodyear, Mrs. John D. Rockefeller Jr., Mrs. Charles Cary Rumsey and Philip Hofer, among many others. Art dealers in the United States and Europe have lent their treasures, and persons in the world of affairs have carried out the negotiations necessary to secure the European loans.

* * *

"Why a duet of Corot and Daumier?" Many persons will ask this question. Alfred H. Barr Jr., director of the Museum of Modern Art, offers an answer in the illustrated catalogue to the following effect: Corot and Daumier, with careers differing in almost every other respect, shared the misfortune of being admired by a public which ignored their best and most serious work. The demand was for Corot's silvery landscapes of his later period; less appreciated were the figure studies and the more varied landscapes of his middle period. Daumier became fixed in the general estimation as a lithographic cartoonist, with consequent neglect of his greater interest in painting.

Now to take a quick look about the galleries, not allowing our gaze to linger on more than one in a dozen of these paintings, drawings and sculptures, all clamoring for attention and threatening to suspend our necessary journalistic journey if we come to a full stop for any prolonged examination of a single item. But we must pause to read the eloquent lines on a card in the vacant place of honor, informing us that the space is being reserved for Daumier's "Ecce Homo!" which is now on its way to the United States from Essen.

* * *

Here are eight of Daumier's Don Quixote pictures. Evidently the artist's instinct for dramatic contrast, his taste for the grotesque and the heroic, his relish for the ridiculous, found a continual holiday in toying with the story of Cervantes' eccentric knight. Daumier's authority, the finality of his stroke, the architectural feeling with which he assembled and balanced his masses, is strongly evident in "Don Quixote and Sancho Panza in a Rocky Valley," from the collection of the National Gallery in Berlin. Here, too, is clearly evident his thinking of the figure in terms of its structure, not according to the lines and texture of the figure's clothing. Sancho, a sagging lump of flesh; Quixote, a spare tower of bones; and each with a steed of build harmonious with that of its master.

"Don Quixote with Sancho Panza Wringing his Hands," from the collection of Mrs. Charles Shipman Payson of New York, visualizes the full implications of the relations between mad master and commonplace servant. The Don's lance is set to strike and every line of movement of himself and his horse bends forward in a charge against a windmill across a valley. Sancho, his face distorted with futile raging that he must follow on another senseless jaunt, shouts imprecations at the sky while his mule looks after the streaking horseman. Here the direction of the mule's ears perform amusing service in preserving the continuity of the horizontal line of motion.

Again, all of Daumier is summed up in the pyramidal composition, "Don Quixote and Sancho Panza Riding Side by Side," from the collection of Samuel Courtauld of London, the Don's horse stately and angular as a camel, and rider erect as though he were parading before the eyes of the world in this lonely valley. Sancho's mule, head down, plods on for this just another day of subjection to the whims of mankind.

* * *

"The Immigrants," with its forward massed movement of human rhythms, might have been the inspiration of that most stirring scene in "The Green Pastures," now playing in New York, the approach of the Israelites to the land of Canaan. "Horsemen" is alive with the action that can be indicated only by a master of drawing. Here is to be noted what thrust can be imparted to line, what inner energy can be implied in form. Form is so strongly to be felt in Daumier's work that color becomes an added and subordinate element in the picture. Color seems with him at the service of his idea, rather than an end in itself as in the works of those who do not think in terms of form. When the characterizing masses are related to a central idea, as in "Uprising," mere hints of detail will serve to complete the impression of the mob impulse. Again in "Third Class Carriage" the same effect of vitality and detachment is achieved. Daumier was a Balzac in his use of line, in his limning of the comédie humaine.

For pure form in painting consider his "Man on the Rope," "The Troubadour," and "Man With Wheelbarrow," where line is almost undiscoverable, and "Beggars," which summarizes a group of heads quite in the latest Parisian manner. Again, as in "Three Lawyers," where the intent is satirical, Daumier crystallizes the emotional bent of his personages into figures that express complacency. For variety he sometimes used the chiaroscuro of Rembrandt, as in "Mountebanks Resting," which has

"Louis XIV," Sculpture by Honoré Daumier; in the Corot-Daumier Exhibition at the Museum of Modern Art, New York, Oct. 15-Nov. 23.

the power that always goes with accenting the essential elements of a composition in which all trivial detail is ignored.

Daumier could be tender in line, form and feeling, as in "Four Babies Playing;" sardonic, as in "The Hypochondriac;" scathing, as in "Twelve Lawyers." The grace and facility of his touch are evident in "The Market," a water color classic in its serenity despite the colloquial subject. It is as if Daumier were saying: "See the beauty and nobility of form. Pure form is always beautiful in its flow of movement when you leave out all the mean motives that enter into haggling deceit." In the pen-and-ink drawing of Don Quixote from the Claude Roger-Marx collection, Daumier's caressing, sure and free use of line is like a visualization of an improvisation by Casals; the thought plays gayly within a well-understood form.

* * *

Corot so persistently painted delicate and placid scenes that he gains in this exhibition from juxtaposition with the hearty Daumier. He gains, too, because of the inclusion of many of his own figure paintings that are warm and emotional in coloring. It was the earlier Corot of these paintings that influenced the development of that painter's colorist of today, Renoir. It was this earlier Corot, who stemmed from the classicism of Poussin, who taught much to Puvis de Chavannes, Pissaro, Monet and Degas, as Mr. Barr points out in his catalogue foreword, and adds: "Cézanne may well have felt the same influence." Courbet owed much of his penetration to a thoughtful study of Corot's thoroughgoing methods, which are exemplified in the drawing, "Brook at Civita Castellana," from the Louvre.

Many persons visiting this show, remembering only the typical Corot landscape of silvery tones, with glints of red here and there in the pale bloom of it all, where the painter introduced a peasant for the sake of the spot of color his cap would provide, will exclaim, "Why, I never supposed Corot painted that sort of thing." They will mean such a forthright and unromanticized scene from nature as "Aqueducts in the Roman Campagna," from Lord Berners' collection in London, or the beautifully composed figure piece, "Young Peasant," from the Chester Dale collection, which might well have made Whistler envious because of its exquisite balancing of complementary and contrasting forms in space.

Curiously close in style to the Hudson River School of the United States is "Landscape in a Thunderstorm," painted in 1835, long before the rise of Innes. In "View Near Naples," painted in 1841, are discoverable intimations of the Corot who was to come, with the peasants romping or lounging in a glade near the sea. These paintings are in the great tradition of Poussin and are more than a little touched with the grandeur of that painter's style. In due course Corot arrived at a manner all his own, which was to prove so popular that he became prosperous through his art and able to assist his long-time friend Daumier. "Farm, Early Morning," painted about 1862, is an altogether lovely example of Corot's best-known lyrical landscape style. This picture comes from the Phillips Memorial Gallery in Washington. Finally we come to the figure paintings of Corot's final 15 years. In this period Mr. Barr discovers for us experiments in design and abstraction that are curiously prophetic of the Cézanne and Picasso of yesterday.

Appropriately the catalogue foreword closes with the anecdote of Corot's kindness toward Daumier when the latter's popularity had waned, and he was unable to pay the rent of a cottage at Valmondois. Corot bought the house and wrote this tactful explanation to his friend:

"My old comrade:

"I had a little house for which I had no use at Valmondois, near the Isle Adam. The idea came into my head of offering it to you, and as I think it is a good idea I have placed it in your name at the notaries.

"It is not for you that I am doing this, it is merely to annoy the landlord.

"Yours,

"Corot."

"Don Quixote," a Drawing by Honoré Daumier, in the Corot-Daumier Exhibition at the Museum of Modern Art, New York, Oct. 15-Nov. 23.

Pictures in Motion

New York

Wide Screen Pictures

SEVERAL of the motion-picture producers are ready with photoplays made for the wide screen. Radio Pictures has one made by the Spoor process, ready for exploitation when this company has launched the Amos and Andy film, "Check and Double Check," on Oct. 24 in 300 houses simultaneously. Warner Brothers has a method of its own called Vitascope. Fox has Grandeur, first exemplified publicly a year ago in New York in a scenic subject and in a routine musical show, and now given full employment in a western picture called "The Big Trail." Preceding all the others into New York on the crest of this year's wide film wave is Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, offering a process called Realife, which has the marked merit of depth of focus, enabling distant scenes and foreground episodes to be photographed clearly at the same time.

"Billy the Kid"

Realife is photographed on a negative of double width, which is optically reduced in the positives to the 35-millimeter width that is now in universal projection usage. Thus this picture can be shown silently in all the present theaters with the machines now in use. To show it with sound, as is now being done at the Capitol Theater, special equipment will be needed in the projection booth in addition to the enlarged screen. M-G-M called in King Vidor as director and gave him as subject a glorified dime novel of early days in the American West, "Billy the Kid." The story is so preposterous that Mr. Vidor kept up his interest in the job, apparently, by spoofing it, so that the film becomes something like a travesty of its kind, with a hero who comes unscathed through dangers that he could survive only by grace of the author's say-so. Sharpshooters who pick off quarter-dollars at 50 feet cannot hit him at 20 paces. John Mack Brown as the outlaw and Wallace Beery as a deputy sheriff help sustain the dramatic note in a story that permits them to revel in mutual appreciation. Kay Johnson, as a girl who admires the outlaw, without benefit of any help from the story to explain her cool indifference in the most hair-raising situations, merely gets the effect of wandering through the picture and saying sotto voce, "What's all the shooting for?" There is a good deal of old-fashioned comic conversation between the minor comedians, the sort of thing we thought had gone out when Paul Armstrong's artificial western plays were finally shelved 20 years ago.

A Real Movie

The saving element in "Billy the Kid" as a film story is the fact that it is told in the form of the motion picture, instead of being just another of those photographed plays that have almost caused the talking picture to stand still. Now and then, happily, a real movie like "Billy the Kid" comes along and sustains hope that the films will gradually cease to be so chatty and keep moving.

New Compositional Space

The Fox Grandeur pictures proved that the film studios had taken on a new problem in widening their screen to fill the proscenium arches of theaters without greatly increasing the height of their picture. It would be impractical to increase the height of the ordinary film picture much, as spectators sitting at the rear of the orchestra would find their view of the top of the screen cut off by the balcony. The Fox Grandeur picture, "Happy Days," made little use of the composition possibilities of the new film. Nearly a year has passed since that picture was made, and the studios have had time to consider what to do with the new size image on the screen. King Vidor and his assistants have made real use of their new opportunities. They never make the mistake of leaving the sides of the rectangle empty, and they seize the opportunity of presenting two or three actors in a scene and holding that scene, without the use of the badly overdone close-up. The wide screen proves itself a stirring means, in outdoor pictures, of making panoramic scenes, as in the pictures of wagon trains winding through a valley and horsemen galloping across the mesa country.

"Scotland Yard"

Edmund Lowe has the lead in "Scotland Yard," a Fox picture based on "The Masquerader" motif, the substitution of one man's personality for another. Mr. Lowe appears as a crook who reforms in the process of having his face made over to resemble that of a man who disappears during the war. How this change of identities is managed is an ingenious part of a good mystery story. Having reformed, the crook takes the place of a man who neglected his wife, and wins her affection by his thoughtfulness. The whole thing is done discreetly, and for the sake of the suspensive story one accepts its incredible premises. Joan Bennett, as the wife, strolls indifferently through the picture, missing every opportunity for responsive expression, but nobody seems to mind. Repressed emotion, which was once the fad, has apparently given place to avoidance of emotion in the films, so far as the blonde leading ladies are concerned, judging by the latest work of the Misses Bennett and Johnson. The fault may not be theirs, but that of the directors or supervisors in charge. Whoever is responsible, the effect is the negation of expression. Happily the picture has Mr. Lowe, Donald Crisp, Lumsden Hare, Georges Renavent, David Torrence and Halliwell Hobbes to give the force resident in acting that has some relation to the implications of the drama that is being unfolded. "Scotland Yard" is based on a play by Dennison Clift and was directed by William K. Howard.

"The Sante Fé Trail"

Paramount is offering a new western, "The Santa Fé Trail," which is a trite and static telling of a dull story about sheepherding on the western plains. Richard Arlen lends interest to his part by his customary devotion to the actor's first task—that of tellinig the story. In this film he is the hero, unjustly accused of shooting an Indian. The film devotes itself to proving his innocence. Rosita Moreno, Eugene Palete and Luis Alberni join with Mr. Arlen in making the picture worth seeing because of the good work they do under the direction of Otto Brower and Edwin Knopf.

E. C. S.

San Francisco Art Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

PHOTOGRAPHS shown by Doris Ulmann at the California Palace of the Legion of Honor are significant from a historical point of view as well as for their contribution to the art of photography.

Primarily interested in types, and in cross-sections of American life, Miss Ulmann has made an intensive study of New England and sections of the South. Her showing here comprises an extensive survey of mountaineer types and of the southern Negro. Miss Ulmann's work is authentic in its portrayal. There is nothing forced or fantastic in her photographs, and for this reason they should in time be documentary records.

Hand-Bound Books

An exhibition of hand-bound books is presented by Hazel Dreis at the California School of Fine Arts. Of the modern bindings, two particularly distinguished examples are, "Music in Ancient Arabia and Spain," from the Stanford University Press, bound in blue nigerian morocco, the design incorporating two large abstract music notes in purple and gray, with end papers of French marble; and Hawthorne's "The Scarlet Letter," from the Grabhorn Press, full bound in gray nigerian morocco with red inlay and gold design, the end paper handblocked in red and gray, specially designed, with the letter "A" used as its motif.

Other volumes of note are "The Ballad of Reading Gaol," illustrated by John Vassos, using an abstract modern design in two tones of red with black, and the presentation copy of Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass," made for and given to Ernest Bloch by the San Francisco Conservatory of Music, a magnificent volume, bound in full purple nigerian morocco with end papers of purple and white French marble.

Autumn Beaux Arts

The annual fall exhibition by artist members of the Galerie Beaux Arts Association, while indicative of the general art trend in San Francisco, was not so representative as it might be, although a few paintings mark a high peak along the Pacific Coast. William Gaw's "Still Life" is a canvas of decided merit, a fine, sensitive work, unconfined in expression and beautiful in tonal quality. Amy Fleming's "Sierra Valley" has distinctive charm in a use of somber, subdued color and the simplicity with which she has treated her subject. Maynard position titled "Desert Mountain" in Dixon contributes a decorative comwhich bold pattern has been introduced in shadow and sunshine across cliffs and canyons.

A number of excellent drawings and prints are the work of Frank van Sloun, John Langley Howard, Ralph Stackpole and Marian Simpson, and there is sculpture by Jacques Schnier, Adaline Kent and Lucy Pierce.

New Organization

A new organization to be called the San Francisco Art Center will open galleries on Montgomery Street, with bi-monthly exhibitions, and an added feature of a circulating library of paintings, water colors and drawings. This is an innovation for the West Coast, and has aroused considerable interest in this new project.

Diego Rivera has been commissioned to execute the murals for the club lunch room of the San Francisco Stock Exchange. Rivera will arrive in San Francisco early in December. At the same time a comprehensive exhibition of Rivera's work will be shown at the California Palace of the Legion of Honor.

The Academy of Fine Arts, Madrid, has approved the proposal that Raquel Meller receive the Order of Alfonso XII as a reward for her services to Spain and Spanish art.

Shakespeare Guild of America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

A LOVER of Shakespeare, who has requested that his name be not revealed, has financed the Shakespeare Guild of America, Inc., with headquarters in Los Angeles. From here, early in November, a company headed by William Thornton, young American actor, will start on a tour of the western states. Simultaneously a movement is on foot in states of the West to place the guild on a membership basis, to provide traveling lecturers on Shakespeare, and to publish bulletins to encourage the study of Shakespeare.

Because of scarcity of available playhouses in many cities, because of their use for talking pictures, the company will be prepared to play in high school auditoriums, opera houses and even in barns if necessary. They will carry their own furniture, an elaborate lighting system with company switchboard and a huge cyclorama. This is in sections, paint-sprayed with purple, silver and black to make it elastic in lighting effects. Mr. Thornton designed it not only for artistic appearance but for utility as well, for it can be shifted to give varied effects and doors may be used on one side for certain scenes and reversed for others. Mr. Thornton designed the furniture similarly. The King's throne in Hamlet, for instance, may be turned over and used as a step or in another position as a table.

It has taken about a year of research to prepare for the tour. Some of the costumes have been fashioned from rare old pieces of velvet picked up in out-of-the-way shops of New York and Germany. In the costuming of its productions, the Thornton company uses neither the Elizabethan styles nor modern dress, but attempts to "explain" the past, rather than destroy it, according to Mr. Thornton. Believing that, to be true to tradition, the effects of color, costume and pageantry must be retained, the guild shades down exaggeration in costume, sets, diction and gesture.

This will be the first company of Shakespearean players to leave the Pacific coast on tour since the days of Edwin Booth. The tour will cover the West this fall, the South during the end of the season and next season will take the company to the New England States and New York, playing by guarantee under auspices of clubs and other organizations. Sigurd Russell, a producer in Los Angeles for some years, is manager of the tour. This year the guild's repertoire will include "Hamlet," "Romeo and Juliet" and "The Merchant of Venice."

It is the aim of Mr. Thornton to uphold in the West the tradition of which Walter Hampden and Fritz Lieber are the disciples in the East and it is said to be the young actor's adherence to Shakespeare that is responsible for the new movement in the West. Several years ago Mr. Thornton won considerable praise here with his production of "Hamlet" in modern dress, and was later called to join Walter Hampden in New York.

Ernst Toller's Latest Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin

ERNST TOLLER was revolutionary a dozen years ago; today he is still revolutionary. His latest drama, "Feuer Aus Den Kesseln," he himself describes as a "historical play," but neither in thought nor in form does it fit into the cast of this category of dramatic art.

The title is "Flames Out of the Boilers," in literal translation, and those familiar with the dramatic methods of Herr Toller will have no difficulty in grasping its symbolic meaning. The drama is an episodic review of the incidents of strife and conflict between crews and officers of the German navy in 1917 and 1918 which culminated in the explosive mutiny that set off the fires of revolution all over Germany.

The drama, presented in the Theater am Schiffbauerdamm, was directed by Hans Hinrich; it consists of 10 scenes, the stage sets for which have been designed by Caspar Neher. The scenery did more to detract from the dramtic effect of the play than any other item—the battleships, shown to the audience in cross-section, looked as wooden and unsubstantial as they really were and gave no illusion. An unusual optical effect was achieved by the light projection of slides of caricature-like figures and scenes on the upper part of the scenery, which was made to serve as a kind of screen. Of course, this effect was not intended to be merely decorative; the designs were symbolistic and as such they conveyed a supplementary message to the eye of what spoken words expounded to the ear.

That Toller's drama is a good piece of craftsmanship was proved by the warm response of the audience, though splendid acting and the comparative recentness of the theme may have contributed a great deal to this success. But Toller, shaping his material to awaken an emotional response, overlooked intellectual appeal. His tendency to express his views in easy, superficial phraseology defeats his own idealism, because of the primitiveness of the appeal. Personal feelings about sentiments like liberty, injustice, inhumanity, are seldom expressed by ordinary mortals in everyday life and when they do find a voice, it is on paper rather than in rhetorical outbursts; idealism exists in the human heart, but deeds, not spoken words, indicate its presence. Toller, however, drags these feelings out of their sanctuary and parades them on the stage, and because he fashions them only into bombastic rhetoric they seem unnatural and unhuman.

British Film Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—As a movietone cabaret show, "Big Business" justified its existence when recently presented at the New Gallery. The show is presented by a competent company, headed by Barrie Oliver, a clever dancer and comedian, and with an orchestra under the conductorship of Arthur Rosebery. A firm of three partners undertakes to "ginger up" anything that is growing dull. A woman appeals to them to brighten up her husband, which they accomplish partly by means of a capital entertainment.

"Why Sailors Leave Home" is another piece of good tomfoolery presented by British International at the Regal. Leslie Fuller as chief comedian is clever as the disgrace of the lower deck, but is apt to rely too much upon facial contortions.

But the important event of the week has been the production at the huge Dominion Theater by British International of a revised talking version of "The Two Worlds." It is admirably acted by Randle Ayrton, Norah Baring, C. M. Hallard and John Longden. To these must be added Donald Calthrop in yet another amazing character study in which he completely conceals his identity. The direction by E. A. Dupont is good on straightforward lines, though the language problem is not artistically handled. Being tri-lingual, it would have been better if this picture were played throughout in the language of the country in which it is represented. Here we have a cast speaking one or two foreign languages as well as at least two kinds of English. C. F. A.

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Music News of the World

Coolidge Chamber Festival

By FELIX BOROWSKI

Chicago

MRS. ELIZABETH SPRAGUE COOLIDGE, who opened the musical season of Chicago with a festival of chamber music, deserves the gratitude of local connoisseurs; for the series of five programs presented a considerable amount of new music that never had been heard here, or, indeed anywhere, before, and much of it was well worth while.

The opening concert (Oct. 12) was devoted to works of Bach and Hindemith—a combination that was based, probably, on the circumstance that Hindemith is believed by many of his admirers to inherit the polyphonic gifts of his great predecessor. It cannot be said, however, that Bach's fame has been materially dimmed by the three compositions of his modern rival that were set forth at this music-making. A sonatina in canon form for two flutes—admirably performed by George Barrère and Ernest Liegl—was amusing, and a vocal work, "Die Serenaden," for soprano, oboe, viola and violoncello, offered moments that were imbued with interest and, occasionally, even charm. The new "Konzert-musik" for piano, brass instruments and harp presented much the type of writing of which Hindemith is the German protagonist. It makes no concessions to euphony and its polyphony is stark and unattractive to the ear.

The genuine music of the program was provided by Bach, whose E flat major Suite for violoncello, played understandingly if not brilliantly by Iwan d'Archambeau, was followed by the Violin and Piano Sonata in E and the Flute Sonata in the same key. Mme. Lübbecke-Job made an excellent effect with the piano parts of the compositions and William Kroll set forth Bach's Violin Sonata with somewhat too attenuated a tone. The Sonata for flute was played with beautiful artistry by Mr. Barrère.

Bridge's Piano Trio

The novelties interpreted at the second concert (Oct. 13) comprised Frank Bridge's piano trio, a Legend for viola and piano by Arnold Bax, and Theodor Szántó's Choreographic Suite for string quartet. Bridge, who came to this country from England to participate in Mrs. Coolidge's festival, disclosed in his trio an enthusiasm for the modern idiom that is not in evidence in his earlier works. His trio has poetic moments and other moments in which the harmonic scheme is unduly strained.

Mr. Bridge's countryman, Arnold Bax, offered in his Legend a larger sense of pure musical feeling and, by that token, his composition, replete with emotion and dramatic cogency, left a highly favorable impression. The stringed instruments were played by the Brosa Quartet, from London — an organization which made evident the possession of sterling qualities. It opened the program with Beethoven's C sharp minor Quartet, Op. 131. The performance of that work was distinguished by unfailing perfection of balance and unanimity of feeling, but one could have asked for greater breadth of tone in the places that demanded larger sweep and the grand style.

In some respects the third concert, given over to Italian music, was the most attractive of the series. It was not devoted entirely to modern masters, for the scheme of art included a Sonata for violoncello and piano by Locatelli and four songs by Monteverdi. The new compositions included Malipiero's "Ritrovari" for 11 instruments, a sonata for flute and piano by Mario Pilati, Pizzetti's Trè Canzoni and Castelnuovo-Tedesco's String Quartet in G. The "Ritrovari" made a pleasant effect, for Malipiero, in searching for the newer modes of expression, did not lose his grip upon the Italian heritage of melodic charm. The same may be said of Pilati—a Neapolitan composer—whose flute sonata had not a little imaginativeness and beauty to commend it.

Pizzetti's Songs

Pizzetti's songs, which first had been heard at one of Mrs. Coolidge's concerts at Rome in 1926, disclosed striking merits. The music, set to three popular Italian poems, is laid out for a soprano and string quartet. The sense of the theater which, like the sense of tune, is innate with most Italian composers, found arresting expression in Pizzetti's lyrics and the effect of the music was indubitably heightened by the fine singing and dramatic perception of the poems by Olga Averino. Nor, it should be added, was less skill disclosed in the reading of the instrumental portion by the Brosa String Quartet.

Mme. Averino had previously shown musicianship in her singing of "Die Serenaden" by Hindemith at the opening concert, and she was given a further opportunity to amplify the good impression which she had made by the interpretation of Monteverdi's lament from "Arianna," one of the Scherzi Muscali—"Echo di dolci raggi"—and two songs from Milanuzzi's collection published in 1624. Castelnuovo-Tedesco's Quartet, which was performed for the first time, proved to be an engaging composition without, however, possessing much strength. Rudolph Reuter gave an excellent reading of the piano parts of the sonatas by Pilati and Locatelli and Mr. Barrère, as before, made the flute part of Pilati's work entrancing to the ear.

Four works made up the artistic scheme of the fourth concert (Oct. 15). Gustav Strube, of Baltimore, opened the program with a Sonata for piano and violoncello, interpreted by Messrs. Reuter and d'Archambeau. The composer made it clear in his music that his technical skill falls in no way beneath that of the masters whose music had preceded his; but Mr. Strube's style, earnest and musicianly, belongs to an earlier day and it struck a curiously conservative note in the modern art by which his music was encompassed. But little need be said of a Sonatina for violin and viola by Jaroslav Kříčka, a Moravian composer living now in Prague. The piece, light and agreeable in character, was distinguished more for its fine performance by Jacques Gordon and Joseph Vieland than by its own intrinsic merits.

Mr. Gordon and Lee Pattison were also admirable in the interpretation of a Partita for piano and violin by Charles Martin Loeffler, which was heard for the first time. It was not altogether easy to follow the Boston composer in his leap from the idiom of the eighteenth century to that of the American "Blues." The first two movements belong to the era of Handel; indeed, the second is a series of variations — admirably written — on a saraband by that master's Hamburg friend, Johann Mattheson. Mr. Loeffler then makes a hop, skip and jump into the jazzy medium which Honegger exploited in his Sonata for violin, the finale then emerging in the late nineteenth-century manner peculiar to the French. In technical accomplishment the Partita was magnificent, but it was not Loeffler. The fourth work was a Trio for flute, viola and violoncello by Albert Roussel, who was present to hear it. This was fine and poetically conceived music.

The last program (Oct. 16) brought forward a well-written String Quartet—not, however, new to Chicago—by David Stanley Smith, a modernistic "Préambule et Jeux" for harp, woodwind and string quartet by Carlos Salzedo; Mozart's F major Quartet and a Concerto for string quartet and chamber orchestra by Conrad Beck, a Swiss composer who lives in Paris. The last-named piece was played by the Gordon Quartet and conducted by Frederick Stock, who, with his astonishing ability to disentangle the most complex webs of sound, made the composition clear and intelligible to the ear. But Beck makes no concessions to listeners who shrink from music that is in several keys at once, or in no known key at all. His concerto was strong meat, but the high peak of the concert was Mozart's quartet, performed with the delectable beauty of tone and feeling which makes the Gordon organization one of the finest that can be heard.

Photograph by Bain News Service

ALFRED WALLENSTEIN

A Voice of the Hour

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

THINKING, working artists, of whom Alfred Wallenstein, principal violoncello player of the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, may be named as an example, probably interest people more than those figures, much pointed to, that have credit for shaping esthetic policies and that do, no dispute, put them into effect. Men like him, however, who fill important and responsible posts in the grind of performance, are perhaps more highly regarded by the public, could we but know, than personages that stand for the musical cause in general, without representing much of it that can be called concrete, tangible and particular.

Taking account of him, we are out of the realm of words, and out of that of major actions also, in that of emotions, impressions and such other impalpabilities as constitute the raw stuff of tone. Accordingly, inquiry about him should concern itself neither with what he says nor what, in the usual view, he does, but with how he makes the cello, when he draws the bow across the strings, sound. There we have the brass tacks of the matter—what he among 100 or so executants contributes to the vibrations of the concert hall, and his instrument one of a not especially assertive type either.

A Compliment to Stock

That small noise is his thought and work; that one hundredth part of the Philharmonic-Symphony sonority is he, Wallenstein. By measurement, it is little, granted, to talk about; and yet it is one of the far sought things of the town's artistic make-up. For it is more than a correct, more than an authentic and more than an appropriate factor in the presentation and interpretation of an orchestral program. Though a true note, a note in the best tradition as to quality and in the best taste as to style, and a note that commands and leads, that is not all. It is itself an expression, let us not doubt, consciously, irrepressibly, of the modern mood; in fine, a voice of the hour.

Look, now, for its source; elsewhere, too, than in New York. Not that New York flourishes altogether on borrowed talents. The conducting, for instance, of Arturo Toscanini is largely the development of a New York opportunity. Toscanini's years of directing Italian and German representations at the Metropolitan Opera House produced a man, the first in 20 years, who could take hold of the Philharmonic concerts and handle them to everybody's satisfaction. Toscanini knows what New York audiences will, and what they will not, accept. He is so alert to their inclinations and disinclinations that he can tell, without experiment, just where his preferences and theirs coincide and hit together. In contrast, the playing of Wallenstein is the product of a lustrum of discipline in the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. Under what a master Wallenstein for five, six and seven seasons worked there! Frederick Stock; he is a conductor too little known in New York. What can they be thinking about at the Philharmonic-Symphony, when they devise their schedule of visiting conductors, that they leave out Stock? Oh, but they don't leave him out. They include him in the most flattering way possible, when they take his first violoncellist, Wallenstein, and give him the chair at the front of their platform, right under the baton of Toscanini, Molinari, Kleiber, Stokowski.

An Unspeakable Restraint

An unspeakable restraint, just the same, upon a musician of the Wallenstein sort, to have every note he plays governed by a wooden wand that falls and rises and that swings to right and to left above his head. Accent, in such a case, is determined not by him, but by Stock; duration not by him, but by Toscanini; power not by him, but by Molinari; color not by him, but by Kleiver; sentiment not by him, but by Stokowski. Which does very well as long as his rôle remains that only of leading the section of violoncellos in the routine of symphony and tone-poem presentation. But not so when it changes to that of soloist. The moment he takes part in the interpretation of a concerto for violoncello and orchestra, he may by no means allow his execution to conform to an ordered diagram, his phrases to be set in a fixed frame, else he proves himself less than an artist; and almost as bad, he makes artists show up less than artisans. The bow in his hand, slave to the rod in the conductor's fist? Then lancewood is inferior material to hickory, the knife a tool outranked by the lathe.

On the craftsman side, or rather the antiquarian side, of music, an opinion of Mr. Wallenstein may be here recorded. The movement so active just now for the restoration of ancient devices for the making of melody and harmony necessarily engages his interest. How about the so-called tenor violoncello, which, after having been long shoved away in the loft and neglected, has lately been taken down and played upon? Is the tenor violoncello worth being brought back into the concert room?

To such a query, Mr. Wallenstein replies unfavorably. Giving reasons for his answer, he observes that the regular cello furnishes you, on its A string, a singing range of whatever height you please. Up you go and up, in the path of the violin, the piccolo or anything else diminutive; and then, at will, down you drop to a deep, solid bass. Top-structure stands on a foundation firmly and unshakably imbedded. Now with the tenor cello you can ascend with even greater ease, because you have an E string to exploit in addition to the A. To the advantage of easy execution, too, you add that of brilliant quality. Yet against all this you have the disadvantage of a weakened bass, which shifting of the sound-post, or anything else you may do, fails to overcome.

He cares not, therefore, for the tenor cello. At the same time, he assents completely to the view that an instrument of another family which somewhat corresponds to the tenor cello, the viola da gamba, should be reinstated, though he acknowledges that he is a little chary of playing on a gamba himself at a minute's notice. He bends the knee to the idea, but he leaves the special discipline mostly to others.

The Windows of Music

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London

ONE has read somewhere—at the moment one cannot recall where—a happy metaphor applied to a great player who was so absorbed by the work he was interpreting that his listeners no longer saw him; to them he had become nothing but "a window opening upon a great work of art." Not always, of course, does a virtuoso so far forget himself as to allow us to forget him, and sometimes, perhaps, his interpretations might be more fittingly described in the words of Thomas Gray as "windows that exclude the light, and passages that lead to nothing."

But the metaphor is applicable not only to interpreters. Does not every great composer become for us a window opening upon a horizon wider even than that of a great work of art, i. e., the domain of art itself? We see no longer the man, but music, and if he is really great—a Bach or a Mozart—we find it correspondingly difficult to associate or reconcile the sublimity of his works with a cross-looking individual in a wig, or an insignificant looking little person overdecorated with embroidery and jewelry. And in enlightening the dullness of our musical vision, composers also give us glimpses into the periods for which they have, so to speak, provided a voice, glimpses far less faint and indefinite than those evoked by the objects before which we yawn in museums. Instances of this were to be found on the program on the last British composers' night of a very successful Promenade season which has just ended at Queen's Hall.

Purcell and Elgar

The concert opened with Purcell's Trumpet Voluntary arranged—one might, in the theatrical sense, almost say "produced"—by Sir Henry Wood for trumpets, trombones, drums and organ. It is a short piece, just a flourish of trumpets, a gay banner of bright streaming sound, yet for a minute or two one breathed as through an open window the freedom and exhilaration of the Restoration period.

With Elgar's Second Symphony we were back in Edwardian London, and the composer, who has many times fulfilled the function without the office of a musical poet laureate, actually designed his work as a tribute to his late Majesty King Edward VII. The æsthetic from which the symphony springs is earlier, of course, than the reign of King Edward, and may, without the slightest disrespect, be described as that of the frock-coat era. Coats and music were longer and more serious than in our présent jazz and dinner jacket age. But there are still among us many who cannot resist the appeal of Elgar at his best. His qualities are not disposed of by labeling him the English Brahms and accusations of musical "stuffiness." The manner of musical speech may be as outmoded as the frock coat, but will the language—perhaps one ought to say the slang—of our bright young contemporaries last as long? To adapt a Shakespeurean phrase, the fashion wears out more music than the man.

Elgar has never been an ideal interpreter of his own works, and on this occasion the performance would be better described as a "run-through." But it was interesting as the technically bad piano playing of a composer is often more interesting than that of the polished pianist.

Goossens and Ireland

Goossens and Ireland brought us to our own time with the best novelties of the Promenade season, both, remarkably enough, concertos. Perhaps only those who have wrestled with this form can realize its refractoriness. In the modern concerto the solo instrument is too often like a guest of honor whom the rest of the party constantly forgets while enjoying itself in its own way. In other words, the concerto becomes a symphonic piece in which, except for the placating cadenzas, the "solo" instrument is merely part of a whole. A learned philosopher has hypothecated that in fourth-dimensional mathematics and logic a part may not only be equal to but greater than the whole, and here is a fair description of the problem faced by the composer of a concerto—he has to write a solo part that musically is equal to or greater than the whole.

Both Goossens in his Oboe Concerto and Ireland in his Pianoforte Concerto have solved this problem so successfully that the ordinary listener will never guess it existed. Indeed, Ireland has written one of his finest and most attractive works. The knottiness of harmonic texture one has grumbled at in the past have vanished. His style has suddenly clarified. Gone, too, is a certain aloofness and overintrospection, leaving a musical intellect more buoyant, but as busy and keen as ever. The severe self-discipline of many years has endowed Ireland with a craftsmanship that always arouses the admiration of the musician and the critic. This concerto, however, is accessible to the general listener, who will, and who did at Queen's Hall, delight in its rhythmical energy and color and its lovely, slow movement.

Ireland's style is essentially masculine and perhaps Helen Perkin, who played the solo part, had scarcely weight and grip enough for such an exacting work—there were moments when the orchestra rather than the piano controlled the rhythm—yet an admirable performance revealed a genuine understanding of and sympathy with the composer's aesthetic. The glittering piano passage which, for all the world like a top note, closes the concerto was played with splendid bravura.

The Goossens Oboe Concerto is on a smaller scale. Full of charming touches of color and with a melodic line in which, curiously enough, more than one listener caught a faint echo of the East, this work also seems destined for popularity. The composer's brother, Léon Goossens, made the oboe sound so deceptively easy an instrument that any listener might be excused if he felt that all one had to do was to buy a penny book on it and practice a month or two. Léon Goossens is a virtuoso in the best sense, and the only criticism one can find is that his tone is almost too smooth and mellow for a true reed quality.

Sir Henry Wood gave us his finest accompanying in the concertos. And two numbers of Vaughan Williams' "Songs of Travel"—immeasurably improved by their orchestral settings—were sung with rhythmical verve and vocal distinction by George Parker. The British Broadcasting Corporation must be congratulated on a brilliant concert and for enabling on this occasion two of the most vital of British composers to become for us "windows" opening upon a view of English musical art.

The Berlin Season Opens

By WALTER SCHRENK

Berlin

THE Berlin music season is getting under way far more slowly than in past years. The economic situation makes itself felt in the matter of public concerts. Formerly, at this time of year, newspapers would teem with advertisements of forthcoming concerts of all kinds. But very few are appearing nowadays. We shall have, as usual, the symphony concerts under Furtwängler, Walter, Kleiber and Klemperer, but only a small number of recitals. Berlin, it is true, still has its three opera houses. The Municipal Opera is kept up by dint of heavy subsidies. As to the threatened closing of the State Opera, Platz der Republik, nothing definite has taken place. Its closing would be deplorable. That of the Municipal Opera would be far more justifiable, for since Bruno Walter has left it, its artistic reputation has suffered considerably. It has just given us a novelty, "Doge und Dogaressa," words and music by Ludwig Rosellus.

This opera hardly repays investigation. But it is remarkable that so amateurish a concoction should be produced on a Berlin stage. Everybody knew that its unworthiness was beyond question, for it had been given two years ago at Dortmund. The decision (originated in considerations that need not be discussed here) to give it at Berlin resulted, as was to be expected, in the whole press dismissing the work with an unanimity of which hardly another instance has occurred within the last 10 years. It is obsolete, bad theater, a thin trickle of flat, stale, operatic romanticism. The libretto is uninteresting and clumsily put together. The score consists almost entirely of reminiscences extending from Wagner and Strauss to Pucini and Schreker. It has neither substance nor style. It is formless, often devoid of rhythm. It is loud without saying anything, falls flat in its attempts at pathos, and gives us caricatural simulacra when it aims at being dramatic.

The performance was not very satisfactory. The conductor, Robert Denzler, did his utmost with the score and got as much as possible out of it. Otto Krauss's production was feeble. The principal parts were excellently sung by Carl Armster and Elizabeth Friedrich.

The State Opera Unter den Linden has given a splendid revival of Donizetti's "L'Elisir d'Amore," not heard in Berlin for many years. The renovation of this work, by Erich Kleiber, was very successful. "L'Elisir d'Amore," written nearly 100 years ago, has lost nothing of its freshness and charm. It belongs, with "Lucia di Lammermoor," to the best of Donizetti—a very productive composer, who wrote three or four operas every year—67 in all—and composed a good deal of chamber and church music besides. This enormous output is not uniformly good; but at times Donizetti, stimulated by the successes of his rival, Bellini, rose to really great heights—as in "L'Elisir." This beautiful work contains many fine ensembles and soli. The Cavatinas of Adina and Belcore, Dulcamara's aria buffa and the Barcarole are models of their kind. Nemorino's famous "Una furtiva lagrima" is a stroke of genius, almost unparalleled in Italian opera of the time. There, and in other places, Verdi's melody is definitely foreshadowed.

The clarity of form, the unity of shape and expression, are admirable. The music may not strike very deep, but it has style and charm.

The production owed its highest merits to Erich Kleiber's loving, sensitive conducting. The vocalists were not always on a par, with the orchestra; but Helge Roswänge was an excellent Nemorin, and Lotte Schöne sang the part of Adina unimpeachably.

From Jazz to the Waltz

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

IT IS absurd to pretend, as is too often done by those who take their wishes for facts, that jazz is condemned to extinction and that the tango is to disappear. It is a manifest exaggeration and it is an eventuality that no musician should greet with satisfaction. But what is certain is that the American rhythms will reign no more as sole masters in Parisian dance halls. They must not, perhaps, give place, but offer hospitality to certain dances that one thought to be definitely abandoned.

In the first rank is the waltz. One knows that its restoration is taking place at the present moment with extraordinary rapidity. It is automatically restored to favor by the fashion for long dresses. But they have not stopped on this good road. They want now to revive the polka, the mazurka, the schottische, the skating step and the Lancers quadrille. On all sides they are registering these touching documents that seem to have become museum pieces and the public is eager for the records thus made. The fashionable music, that which sells with disconcerting ease, is that of the dances to bagpipes, and it is that which before the war resounded under the elms of the mail of our subprefectures. Just as the tango engendered, in popular circles, the taste for the accordion, so the harvest of jazz, blues and fox trots resolves into the apotheosis of the single cornet-à-pistons.

One cannot say that this is musical progress. When one compares the subtle harmonies and the delicious instrumentation of the Paul Whitemans, Jack Hyltons, Ted Lewises and many others to the devastating prosaicalness and the unconquerable platitude of the "Sultan Polka" and the "Corso Blanc," one cannot congratulate oneself, from the purely musical point of view, upon such a development of taste. This movement will surely not be considered as a step in advance. But it is in the logic of things. I have never ceased to wonder at the formidable success of works as delicate as those given us by syncopated music. The little masterpieces presented by the Revelers, for instance, had, in my opinion, none of the qualities proper to attract the crowd, and I was always amazed to see a completely unmusical public show enthusiasm for these little joys which only an élite could appreciate at their full value. Today this supple, scintillating writing, these harmonic elegancies, these subtleties of presentation remain a dead letter for the great majority of listeners. At bottom, the complexity of this style baffled them and they have seized the first opportunity to return to less exalted musical discourses.

The revolt which today is seen against too finely written dance music is exactly the same as that which attempted to discredit Debussyism. For refinement, they wished to substitute brutal simplicity. Scintillation and iridescence were dethroned by flat color. Jazz being the apotheosis of orchestral impressionism, as regards light music, it is quite natural to see the village polka, dry and poor, try to supplant it.

Movement of the pendulum of the public taste from good to bad. Remains to be seen what will be the radius of its last swing.

The Festival at Venice

By MARIO LABROCA

Venice

VENICE'S first music festival has been a complete success. The well-organized concerts illustrated not only the tendencies usually represented at the festivals of the International Society for Contemporary Music, but others which are, as a rule, excluded from those festivals.

The object of the Venice Festivals, which are to take place every two years, is mainly to present a survey of contemporary production—not a full survey but a representative and wide one, including works from various nations and schools, embodying a diversity of tendencies. The programs are a mosaic whose elements have been selected with due care from every source capable of providing useful materials—useful (though not necessarily precious) because they illustrate types and stages of musical production that it would be unwise to ignore.

One of these tendencies, not particularly interesting but worthy of being noticed, is characterized by a persistent taste for vagueness of expression rather than concrete statements, beauty of sonority rather than substantial contents, structural uncertainty rather than logical clarity of idiom and form. In contrast with this tendency, we have seen those works gaining ground that consist of substantial musical ideas, and in which rhythm governs melody, and harmony results from the movements of the parts.

Of course, in a few of the works heard at the festival, both tendencies are asserted and in conflict—their composers seem undecided and proceed tentatively. But the point is that the two opposite tendencies are observable, and show clearly enough what the courses of music will be during the next few years.

Italian Works

The tendency to vagueness is a survival of romanticism, and is producing no music worthy of comment. So we shall restrict ourselves to dealing with works in which definite tendencies and individuality are asserted.

Among new Italian works, Veretti's Symphony and Bianchi's Concerto deserve special mention. With his Symphony, Veretti takes a fairly important place among contemporary composers. It is genuine music and only music—no search of mere color effects nor display of sonority for sonority's sake. It is clear, its themes are good, its structure firm and fine. Its three parts are really one continuous, logical, pregnant and fluent discourse.

Bianchi's Concerto is interesting in several respects. The first episode has live rhythms and a beautifully compact form. Special interest attaches to the structure, in horizontal layers, of the second. Here we obviously have a composer of whom much is to be expected.

There is vitality and freshness in Massarani's "Chad-Gadya" for voice and piano.

Castelnuovo's "Heiniana" and "Shakespeariana" were one of the greatest successes of the festival—deservedly, for they are real songs, clear, expressive, pellucid enough in texture for every word of the text to come out with its full value and the full benefit of the music's cooperation. Lualdi's "Halewyn," a ballad for soprano and small orchestra, is a thing apart, a purely dramatic structure founded upon the well-known Flemish legend, rich in episodes of various kinds, but yet well knit and compact, the music and text closely interrelated.

Foreign Works

The other works by Italian and foreign composers performed by the Augusteo Orchestra in the course of three fine concerts are so well known that no comment is called for. Masterfully conducted by Bernardo Molinari, these works, by Casella, Respighi, Malipiero, Pizzetti, Mulè and others, were warmly applauded.

Among foreign composers, Stravinsky, Debussy, Prokofief, de Falla, Honegger and Walton were represented by works already well known. The most important items were Hindemith's Viola Concerto, Milhaud's Quintet, "La Création du Monde" (superbly played by the Neapolitan Quintet), and Bartók's Fourth String Quartet. This quartet is very harsh in parts, but instinct with vitality, logical in idiom, firm in structure, and worthy of close attention.

But the finest thing in the festival was Hindemith's Concerto for viola and orchestra. It carries you straight forward, it inspires you with a feeling of speed, purposefulness and safety. It is as compact as granite. The balance between solo instrument and orchestra is perfect. There is, throughout, a wealth of purely musical expression which suggests the atmosphere of Bach (whose influence is strong on the work).

The performance was in all cases worthy of the music. Tullio Serafin asserted himself not only as the great conductor known to us, but as a sensitive, loftily endowed musician of rare comprehension and wide, efficient sympathies. Hindemith played the viola splendidly, Madeleine Grey is a most intelligent singer, Signora Favero has a beautiful voice, the Roth Quartet did admirably, and Signora Procida De Rogatis is a most expressive and technically excellent violinist. The interpreters were as highly appreciated as the music.

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South Africa Made to Bloom in Gardens Far-Famed and Old

By MARION CRAN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHENEVER one speaks of South African gardens certain names leap to the mind and the first of them all is Bishopscourt. If you have not seen the garden at Bishopscourt you have not yet begun to see anything! There are two reasons for this; one is the history of the beautiful old place and the other the personality of a woman.

Bishopscourt nowadays is the residence of the Archbishop of Cape Town, but nearly 300 years ago it was the homestead of Johan van Riebeeck, one of those true garden lovers who make history in any land. There he planted vines and olives and many fine new fruit trees for his own use and pleasure, having laid out elsewhere the great gardens of the Dutch East India Company, as well as plantations at Rustenburg, and the company's farm at Groote Schuur, which is famous today because it was the home of Cecil Rhodes.

The old pioneer had a heart as stout as the avenues of oak he planted for posterity; he worked on bare veld in the teeth of great gales—the south easters of the Cape—of parching droughts, and countless unknown insect pests; his "parsley was washed out of the ground and his corn blown out of the ear." One may imagine him toiling faithfully for the company he served, but tasting always the sweetest kernel of all his work in the garden of his homestead, his own peculiar place of peace.

They Stand to This Day

There he planted oaks and almonds and Spanish chestnuts which stand to this day, though the garden dropped into wild disorder in its passage through the many hands of succeeding generations, and suffered all the vicissitudes of neglect, till at last Archbishop Carter came into residence. Mrs. Carter set herself the happy and inspired task of making a garden once more in that sheltered fertile spot.

There are gardeners and gardeners; most of them have enthusiasm and some of them have taste, while a few have a great opportunity. This woman had all three, with a gleam of genius to set her beautiful work on a plane of its own. Seldom may one hope to see a lovelier garden than old van Riebeeck's home-farm as Mrs. Carter has made it now, shady with great oaks, murmurous with water where she has diverted the Liesbeeck River to make pools and waterfalls that drip their delicious never-failing trickle through the hottest, sleepiest African noons.

Color glows everywhere in the rich luxuriance possible in the subtropics; white and pink and red of roses, festoons of the clear pale blue Ipomœa, which we call "morning glory," or convolvulus, rose-red bougainvillea hanging in curtains of royal splendor, peach-pink oleanders, blue agapanthus lilies, hydrangeas of the uttermost heart-thrilling blue, rose-red verbenas, golden cannas and rose-pink cannas all used in exquisite taste and restrained abandon behind the velvet of green lawns and a background of towering stone pine trees, massing their dark decorative stubborn heads against the distant bloomy purple of Table Mountain.

At Somerset West, Sir Lionel Phillips and Lady Lionel have chosen another historic old Dutch house round which to make their garden; "Vergelegen" was granted to Adriaan van der Stel in 1700, a sweet-breathing place set in a rich valley deeply shaded by great oak and camphor trees and watered by a clear brown trout stream which, in the changing lights of the brilliant sunset hour takes on all the moving flame of a fire opal.

Favored Spot

Here in this favored spot ringed by blue mountains where once was only the wild veld, jeweled with brilliant sugar birds hovering like living gems over the proteas, Lady Lionel has made her walks and borders, her rose gardens and iris garden. She has built an open-air swimming pool where, floating idly in a happy wonder, one learns the pure enchantment of dawn riding over the African hills; and sleeping in her house, becomes aware that this garden is indeed planned by the perfect hostess. For a moon-flower bush blooms by the wide-open doors, a flowering shrub beautiful as the dreams of first love. The long white flower trumpets fill the whole air with scent only at night and morning.

From the Ground Upward

Those who make gardens in the Transvaal start from the ground upward with none of this history of pioneers through two or three centuries to put a mystery upon the sharp edges of their enterprise. Some very lovely gardens there are in Johannesburg; made with difficulty, very often, upon the rock and kopje structure, where the rock has to be blasted out and soil carted in for any major garden operations. That city of gold is also the city of summer rains where gardeners feel themselves, by that dispensation, wholly blessed; and there is a spirit of garden appreciation which secures almost as much care and thought in the design of the garden as in the planning of the house.

One such comes to my mind on the instant. Mrs. Webber's beautiful pergolas were designed by Sir Herbert Baker, the architect of her lovely house. The memory of her lawns, pergolas, terraces and herbaceous borders dearly loved and tended, and infinitely beautiful, carries me away to the thought of another gardener—of Lady Garraway, working away against great odds in the garden she made at Maseru in Basutoland. In that native Protectorate where her husband was Resident, the only labor she could get was convict labor. But, undaunted, she made with laughing courage a charming terraced garden; with no audience to inspire and none to admire. I seem to see to this hour the bright blue salvias, the brunnsviggias, portulaccas, and mesembryanthemums glowing in healthy comfort under her gentle, attentive hands!

The Gardens of the South African Cape Are Worth Going Far to See. Here Glimpses of Two Are Shown Here. At Left—Pergola in Lady Graaf's Garden on the Cape Flats. At Right—Blue Morning Glories Festooning a Wall at Tygerberg.

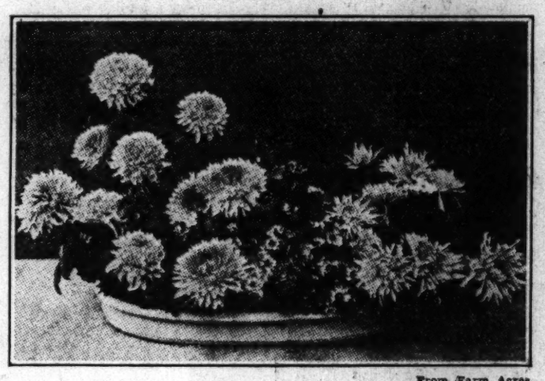
Remaking Soil

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Copenhagen

Near the city of Aalborg, in Jutland, Danish-Americans have a tract of heath land, which every year, on the fourth of July, is visited by Americans of Danish birth who have left the mother country, and who remember this part of Denmark before the reclamation movement of 60 years ago began; and the Danish Heath Society, led by Col. E. M. Dalgas, began the great work of remaking the soil. Many are the acres that have been reclaimed and are being used for agricultural purposes, which previously were barren and useless. This work has led to many others being interested in remaking the soil of their gardens, for in many parts of Denmark the soil is either too heavy with clay or there is too much sand. Sandy soil is difficult because of its lack of adhesion—its difficulty in retaining heat and water. If this is remade to a depth of two to three feet, with a mixture of lime clay and mold, it is especially good for garden purposes. Sandy soil is improved very much by using cow manure, which contains the carbon and ammonia necessary. Horse, chicken and sheep manures are good, and retain heat, but without clay, on a sandy soil, they quickly disappear. Seaweed is also being used in some parts near the coast as a manure for light soil.

The remaking of the soil has resulted in a standard being set which is considered to be suitable for many parts of Denmark. This consists of 70-75 per cent of sand, 15-20 per cent of clay, and the remainder of lime and mold.



From Farm Acres

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SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

THERE are many wonderful collections of cacti in England, some of them containing plants, quite small ones, for which as much as £20 ($100) has been paid. When the rarity of some of the plants and the difficulty in obtaining them is considered, even such prices are not high. Some, however, are to be priced at a very low figure, and interesting and curious varieties of the Echinocactus or Mamillaria can be obtained for a shilling or two.

The plants are small and take up very little room indoors or in the greenhouse, they give a big return for the little trouble which it is necessary to spend on them, they are interesting to watch in their curious leaf formations, spine, thorn or hair protections, and are extremely beautiful and unusual in their flowering.

It is no wonder, therefore, that the charm of the cactus is spreading to amateur designers of miniature desert gardens.

All the amateur requires is a suitable pottery bowl or tray, which should be provided with a shallow drainage layer covered with a mixture of garden soil, loam and sand—sand being scattered on the surface.

An impression of an oasis can be given by scooping out a portion of the soil, paving the bottom with very bright blue, sprinkling it with a few shining pebbles and covering it with clear glass—an illusion of a southern sky reflected in a tiny pool will be given.

There are many varieties of cactus to choose from. The Echinocactus family are covered with prickly spines or teeth, the Lecontei seems to have protected itself with a casing of coral-tinted spines, and another smaller variety is covered with a lacy network. The Casteria have thick green leaves like spreading arms, and the Opuntia are covered with tufts of prickly hair—one has long white hair exactly like a thick beard, which has to be combed and can be washed!

The gardens need very little attention once they are made, and the best way of watering them is to spray them with rain-water by means of a small syringe.

Centaurea americana is an unusual cornflower. The large flowers, three inches in diameter, resemble thistles and are deep lavender.

In Our English Border

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

London

THIS is the busiest time of the year in English gardens. The lupins pricked out as seedlings last year among shrubs have almost swallowed the shrubs. They must all be dug up and made into a border by themselves in a part of the wild garden where they can fight it out with the grass. As for the brooms and the gorse, a few of the best remain in the borders a lovely maize color, a pale rosy mauve, and a sunshine yellow. But the deep reds and the pinks, the rich purples and the china blues will be grown in front of the azaleas.

More brooms must be bought, such as the crimsons and tango-reds and golds of Dorothy Walpole, and the pink Dallimorii. More "Moonlight" must be added. It makes such a wonderful carpet to pink cherries that it can't be spared from the top of the garden, and yet its cool primrose tones are needed to show up some new purple weeping birches just ordered. More of the late flowering section too: Ætnensis and Virgata for August bloom and Spartium Junceum of reed-like growth and rare fragrance. Can anything be lovelier than white broom? It is fun to sow seeds of it, and see how the plants vary. Some brands act in graceful fashion, and others grow more rigidly.

Rhododendrons (and all evergreens) must be moved now, or else wait till spring. A great big pink fellow seemed troubled all summer and we toiled with cans of water to help but in vain. The leaves yellowed and fell, so two stout men dug it up. It was standing in a pool of water! Some Sparaxis or Wand Flower have been bought. Their graceful arching sprays will lighten any border. Another name for them is "Fairy Fishing Rods"! They are in shades of pink and red and purple, and take a couple of seasons to reach their full beauty.

The big dahlia border is to be "permanently" planted. That means three years' peace, one hopes. At the back is a sweetpea hedge, and next year it will be all of "Bluebell"—that soft pastel blue and mauve tint. Next will come the permanent planting of the vivid carmine Lythrum Rose Queen, then a row of phlox, Selma which massed looks a faint rosy mauve though really white with pink eye, a good crimson phlox, and a fine rosy mauve. The whole to be edged with that blessed plant catmint the mauve and gray Nepeta Mussini. This will be an August blaze, so perhaps a few starworts will be intermingled to give color in September!

MRS. PHILIP MARTINEAU.

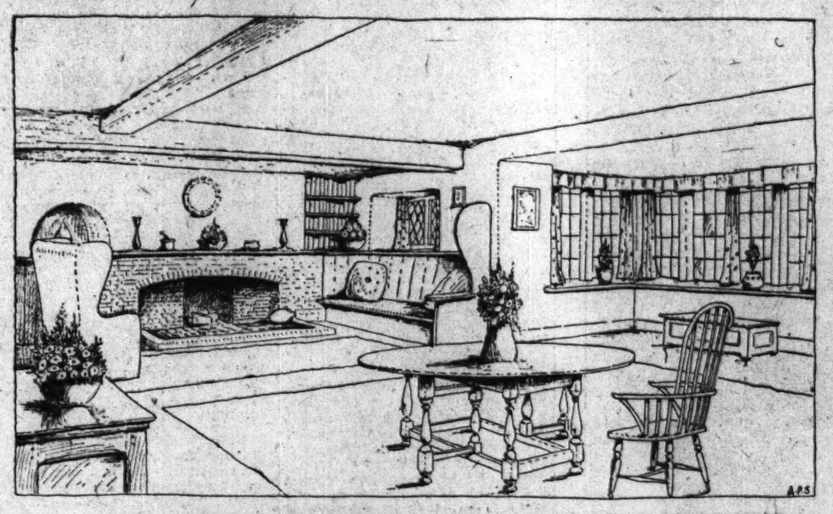
The Living-Room Fireplace

By E. and A. P. STARKEY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

OF ALL fireplaces in the world, the fireplace in the living room of the smaller house is perhaps one of the most important; for if the living room is that room which should be a center of home life, the fireplace in such a room certainly plays an important part in this expression.



A Fireplace, Wide and Hospitable, Flanked by Settles, for a "Farmhouse" Type of Room. In Modified Form This Style Can Be Built to Suit Any Wide, Low Living Room Where Informal Hospitality Is the Keynote.

Although many changes have come about in the evolution of the fireplace since the days when the fire was made on the floor in the middle of the room, and the smoke—traces of which may still be found on the roof timbers of many old houses in England—escaped through a hole in the roof or however it could, the fireplace can still offer on occasion that welcome which nothing else in the house can give. The fireside can become the finest of meeting places for family and friend, the ideal spot for stories and fireside games, and for the family pet. Long may it reign in our affections!

Let us now consider one or two main essentials. First the fireplace should be well placed, that is, in its right place relative to doors and windows, to insure that it is cozy and free from cross drafts. It should have good seating space and be well lighted, with a side light if possible, and should the fireplace be at the end of a room—often a desirable arrangement—additional width can be secured if necessary by carrying out the side lighting with a bay window. A good-sized hearth gives a welcome to everybody, as well as being practical, therefore let the hearth be ample. A tidy fireplace is always an attraction; here care and thought are well spent in such design as will insure that the hearth be kept clean and free from dust and ashes with the minimum of trouble.

The fireplace also, it should be remembered, is "a place for the fire," and should not be looked upon as an opportunity for overdone ornamentation. Simplicity in design is always restful, and restfulness is a quality much to be desired at the fireside. Individuality is another desirable feature, for if it is right for the house to be individual to its site, so should every house have its individual living room, and that room its individual fireplace.

The accompanying illustration is a sketch showing a fireplace in the living room of a small country house in the Chilterns. The room itself is of the "farmhouse type"—to use a somewhat vague term—having oak beams and long low windows, and a ceiling not too high. It would be natural to expect to find in such a room an ingle fireplace, well recessed, with oak seat, and that breadth of treatment generally which speaks of the countryside. The interior of this fireplace—that is, the actual part taking the fire—is of fireclay only, without any metalwork whatever, the fire itself being on a slightly sunken fireclay base. Bordering the interior, and for nearly the full width of the recess is brickwork, the bricks being of the same texture and color as those used for the exterior of the house, only narrower. These bricks also form the curb surrounding a red quarry hearth. A long wide shelf on top of the brickwork, a niche to one side, the bookshelves and oak seat on the other complete the scheme.

A word as to the question of insuring that a fireplace shall draw well and not smoke. As a good beginning may be said to result in a good ending, the right place to start making a fire draw well is obviously at the fireplace end and not where the chimney pot comes. The actual interior or fireplace opening of the fireplace illustrated does not exceed two feet in height. While this height has never been found to interfere with the design or breadth of treatment, it has proved so uniformly successful as to be looked upon now almost as an essential.

Ornamental Foliage for English Planting

PISSARD'S plum, Prunus pissardii, has purplish-red leaves with that richness of tone so suggestive of quality. When fully developed, it may grow 12 to 14 feet tall. It is about halfway between formal and natural, having all the good qualities and none of the bad qualities of both systems of growth. I like to see Pissard's plum planted in front of a shrubbery as a specimen subject. It is usual for the lawn to run to the shrubbery's edge. If a Pissard's plum is planted in the lawn at intervals of 12 feet apart and about 10 feet from the shrubbery, the effect will be charming. Though regarded as a foliage shrub, this species bears numerous white flowers in springtime, and they possess an element of beauty. The soil for the roots should be made moderately rich. About one cwt. of farmyard manure or its equivalent should be mixed with each 15 square yards of ground, and when planting, two or three pounds of lime rubble should be added to the soil around each tree.

The silver maple, Acer negundo variegata, is hardy all over England. The leaves are beautifully cut, and the coloring is green and white, with an emphasis on the white. Just as Pissard's plum adds richness to a garden, so does the silver maple give those delicate touches without which no color scheme is complete.

It would not be formally correct to isolate the species. It should be planted within the shrubbery at a distance of about 15 feet apart. When fully developed, the branches grow to a height of 10 feet, and they spread in a shapely fashion. No farmyard manure is needed, but the gardener should dig to the depth of two feet and mix an abundance of leaf mold with the soil for the benefit of the roots.

The trio of red, white and yellow is completed by mention of the fern-leaved golden elder, sambucus serratifolia. The leaves are a brilliant golden yellow, and they are so thoroughly cut up that they have a fern-like effect. If the shoots are cut back every year, as they should be, the height of the specimens will not exceed six feet. That is a convenient height for the front row of the shrubbery, into which this elder should go at a distance of about 20 feet apart. The fern-leaved golden elder does not care for a rich soil. All that one needs is to be planted in a well-dug ground.

I feel that I must say a few words about the process of planting. This work should be carried out as early in November as possible in order that the roots may take advantage of the summer heat, most of which is still stored in the ground. In its presence the shrubs will become well established before the cold of winter begins. In making the hole for the reception of the roots, no parsimony should be displayed. Dig a hole which is large enough to enable the roots to be spread out without any suggestion of overcrowding. If any roots have been broken or bruised in transplanting from the nursery, they should be cut off immediately above the seat of injury, and if any are dry they should be plunged into a tub of water for an hour or two before planting.

GEORGE H. COPLEY

Phloxes drummondii, Isabellina and Apricot, are pale and darker shades of buff-yellow. They prove a great harmonizer, and are more interesting than white for that purpose. Effective in combination with phacelia and deep violet petunias. Ruby is an annual phlox of a rich, glowing red that makes it worthy of its name. The texture of the flower is like velvet.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Mary Baker Eddy

A Review by STANLEY HIGH

Mary Baker Eddy, by Lyman P. Powell. New York: Macmillan. $5.

I SUPPOSE it is one mark of the very modern age in which we live that man—the composite man—should have developed a unique degree of open-mindedness toward new discoveries of almost every sort. He has grown accustomed to stand as witness while "the impossible" happened. And he has reconciled himself to welcoming each new thing—even when its immediate effect upon him and his economic status is a bit uncertain. It is, however, exceedingly unfortunate that this open-mindedness is so often lacking in the field of religious discovery. The prophet of material ideas is seldom without honor. The prophet of religion is still likely to be stoned. That fact, it seems to me, gives much added significance to this biography of Mrs. Eddy, written, as it is, by a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Certainly this particular reviewer, as a non-Scientist, welcomed the opportunity, to learn more of the Founder of Christian Science from a writer who has refused, on the one hand, to fall victim to the present biographical vogue of cynicism, or, on the other hand, to be deterred by the wariness, amounting at times to straight-out prejudice, with which church leaders are sometimes inclined to view such a study.

After a somewhat intimate contact both with Christian Science and with its critics, I have come to the conclusion that it is the critics who, whatever their intentions, offer the most significant tribute to Mrs. Eddy and to her work. Commonly one hears it said: "There is nothing new in Christian Science. It is simply the New Testament Gospel." With that, I feel sure, Mrs. Eddy would agree. As Dr. Powell's study indicates, it was Mrs. Eddy's belief, first in the literal truth of the New Testament Gospel, and second, in the inadequacy with which that truth was finding modern manifestation, that dominated her life and accounted for her work.

A Vital Religion

Others, doubtless, have had the same conviction. But no others, in modern times, have made that conviction so significantly operative, first in their own lives and then in the lives of others. Christian Science, in Dr. Powell's portrayal of Mrs. Eddy, is shown to have "begun at home." The truths that she taught with such extraordinary success to others she had first demonstrated for herself. No one who has ever attended a Wednesday night meeting can deny that here, in Christian Science, is a vital, "going" religion. But the casual observer is unlikely to know that back of those Wednesday night testimonies of trials and victories lie the experiences of a woman who was, herself, sorely tried and who in the manner that her church exemplifies found a way to victory. In fact, neither Christian Science nor its Founder can be understood until one has read the record of those troublous years; years of great suffering, of apparent defeat, of hard, human misfortune. From Dr. Powell's biography it becomes clear that Christian Science has wrought no work in the lives of Christian Scientists that, first, was not wrought in the life of its Founder.

But this book goes much beyond the account of Mrs. Eddy's own struggles and her eventual triumph. It indicates that her extraordinary leadership was due, not only to the truths that she found for herself, but to her capacity to transmit those truths to others. Mrs. Eddy is frequently spoken of, among Christian Scientists, as "the Discoverer of Christian Science." An equally significant tribute might be paid to her as "the Teacher of Christian Science."

In fact, it is in the record of those later, teaching years, that Dr. Powell's book seems to me to have the greatest significance. Here the author offers a portrait of Mrs. Eddy that one seldom sees. It is a fascinating portrait. One wishes, for example, that he might have been a member of the friendly circle of 14 that was wont to gather in the home of Mr. and Mrs. George D. Clark of Lynn, Mass., and with Mrs. Eddy at the head of the table—a place that by common consent she always held—discuss the things of the Spirit. Or of Mrs. Eddy's last class, 67 picked pupils, the famous Class of '98 of whom Mrs. Eddy declared she was "glad to give to the world such men and women to demonstrate Christian Science."

Organizational Problems

A member of that class describes, graphically, its first meeting:

"Mrs. Eddy came into the Hall that Sunday afternoon with her quick, graceful gliding step and took her place on the platform. She looked from one to another over the whole class . . . with the most sweet, tender and happy expression." And, in the words of Dr. Powell, "out of the richness of her spiritual experience, now at its maturity, Mrs. Eddy gave the class of '98, already well grounded in Christian Science, perhaps the best instruction which any class received during her many years of teaching."

Added to this capacity as a teacher Mrs. Eddy, of course, possessed an amazing understanding of organizational problems. The story of her relationship to the organization she established, to the church which was built under her leadership, to the whole vast enterprise that grew from her vision, is reminiscent of the life of John Wesley and the sagacity with which he laid the foundations of Methodism. In fact, there is more than a casual likeness between these two religious leaders. I rather think that Mr. Wesley would find little difficulty in understanding the emphasis which Mrs. Eddy continually placed upon the workability of the Christian religion.

And, like Mr. Wesley's, the vision of the Founder of Christian Science was never dimmed. There is something of an epic quality about the terse letter in which, in 1908 when 87 years of age, Mrs. Eddy declared to the Board of Trustees:

"It is my request that you start a daily newspaper at once and call it The Christian Science Monitor. Let there be no delay. The cause demands that it be issued now. You may consult with the Board of Directors. I have notified them of my intention."

Certainly a major project was never proposed with more certainty or directness or ever more completely justified the vision that called it forth.

It is with material of this sort that Dr. Powell's portrait has been drawn. We can be grateful that, with it, he has included not only a comprehensive description of the Christian Science organization but a careful appraisal of Christian Science itself. But it is not, primarily, because of these things that his book is important. It is, rather, because, after years of intensive study, he has given what he calls and what proves, actually, to be "A Life Size Portrait" of the Founder of Christian Science.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Retracing Our Steps

IS IT wise to return to the scene of remembered delights? . . . When we were quite young we were much impressed with a novel called "Eleanor," by Mrs. Humphry Ward . . . At the turn of the century, you know, Mrs. Ward's novels were very highly thought of indeed . . . In an effort to recapture the aroma of that departed era, we dug up our old copy of "Eleanor" . . . It was a great mistake . . . We could recover that flavor through perhaps a sea turn, or the fall of a browning leaf, or an engraving in a dusty magazine . . . But not through the novels of Mrs. Ward . . . We couldn't get beyond the first page of "Eleanor."

An Illustration From the Berta and Elmer Hader Edition of "Mother Goose" (Coward McCann).

Recently we saw an actor whom we had recalled with pleasure from former encounters . . . We hadn't seen him for several years, but we remembered him as a good actor . . . To our surprise, we found that he was tending to walk through his part, shouting and mumbling, satisfied with easy triumphs over the risibility of unthinking spectators . . . A disturbing experience. . . . Had we been deceived formerly as to his abilities, or had he allowed the gleaming trophy to slip from his grasp? . . . It is true that he had been playing this part for a year or more.

♦ ♦ ♦

Thus it was with some uneasiness that we found on our desk a volume called "The Silence of Colonel Bramble," by André Maurois . . . Our uneasiness was not allayed by the number of the principal substantive of the title . . . This work was published originally toward the end of the war, in, of course, French . . . We read it shortly after the armistice, thanks to the good offices of our friend, Ambulance Driver Dick Westwood . . . We were enchanted with it . . . Never was there more penetrating irony . . . So when the rest of the world began to discover the author of "Ariel," of "Disraeli" and of "Byron," we were able to say patronizingly, "Oh, yes, charming; but have you read 'Les Silences du Colonel Bramble?'—Ah!"

So it was with a thrill, but also with trepidation, that we picked up the English version, sent by Appleton . . . Before we opened it, we were greatly disturbed by that "Silence" . . . If Le Colonel Bramble had had more than one silence in 1919, why was he now so reduced? . . . And anyhow, would it seem as amusing now as in 1919? . . . Remember Mrs. Ward . . . Nor were we much comforted by Brand Whitlock's assurance, in the Preface, that "I find in it today the same charm that it had when I read it first back there at Havre" . . . What less could a man say, writing a preface for a work he had read in manuscript, and whose publication he had encouraged?

♦ ♦ ♦

Nevertheless, in we plunged . . . To find that our recollection had underestimated, rather than exaggerated, the delights of M. Maurois' style . . . These reflections on the English and the French character are charming even in translation . . . But we're still puzzled about that "silence" . . . The French don't say "silences" when they mean "silence," do they? . . . And in that connection, we're sure there's something wrong with the translation, too . . . We have a clear recollection—unfortunately we haven't the original paper-bound volume at hand—that there was, oft repeated, a sentence something like this: "Le Colonel Bramble dit rien" . . . We have been through this English edition rather carefully, and we can't find anywhere the sentence: "Colonel Bramble said nothing," or "Colonel Bramble was silent" . . . "What does it matter?" you ask . . . Well, for us, that sentence was the motif of the book.

Maurois' French, as we recall it, was gratefully lucid . . . Still, if your going in French is rough, you'll get much of the flavor in this translation . . . And the poems of Aurelle are printed in French in an Appendix.

♦ ♦ ♦

Titles, we insist, really matter . . . Another Appleton item is a biography of Mme. de La Fayette, by Lida Rose McCabe . . . But what is this biography called? . . . It is called "Ardent Adrienne" . . . Perhaps the author is a scenario writer . . . Now we don't mean to dissuade you from reading this biography, which we haven't even seen . . . But we don't mind telling you that we shall never read it, though the publishers assure us that it is one of the year's important books, and is "written vividly, sympathetically and in a beautiful style" . . . You can imagine the vividness.

When we started we had not the slightest intention of devoting this column entirely to Appleton books . . . But "Contemporary Immortals" isn't a half bad title, is it? . . . That's what Archibald Henderson calls his new collection of biographical sketches . . . A challenging title, at all events . . . Don't you feel yourself bristle as you demand: "And who are these immortals?" . . . Henderson dodges no battles, and we are sure he would want us to let you know without delay . . . The personages whose names Henderson expects to live are Einstein, Gandhi, Edison, Mussolini, Marconi, Jane Addams, Orville Wright, Paderewski Mme. Curie, Ford and Kipling . . . Oh, yes, and of course Shaw . . . You can hardly think of Henderson without thinking of G. Bernard Shaw . . . In those long conversations between Shaw and Henderson, we never yet have been quite sure who was being spoofed.

Courage, at least, you will have to concede to Henderson . . . And "Contemporary Immortals," far better than Mrs. Ward, will carry you back—if you're interested—to the Age of Romance.

The Voice of Gandhi

Mahatma Gandhi: His Own Story, edited by C. F. Andrews. London: Allen & Unwin. 12s. 6d. net. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.

AN INDIAN native state may be almost independent, or it may be a mere refuge of ceremonial and intrigue, overshadowed by the British power. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was born into one of the most insignificant in the nest of petty princedoms that make up the Kathiawar Peninsula. He is devastatingly frank about his home, his father's courage, integrity and moral weakness; he is no less frank about his own faults and slips.

This impersonal recklessness of the effect he produces in outside opinion marks the whole of his narrative; the subject himself has set on record all the materials for the inevitable "debunking" process which time will bring. One conclusion forced home by this book (so much more damaging than "Mother India") is that there can be no salvation for India, whether subject or independent, unless her children overhaul their beliefs and customs, no matter how cherished, to give their qualities a chance and set their country abreast of the modern world.

The roots of all thinking that has really changed men's conduct lie deep in emotion and instinct—which is why a Plato or a St. Paul has so much more than logic or the "dry light" of mere intellect. Mr. Gandhi's economics are out of date, his political plans—with his demand for an administration operating with the land and salt taxes and the excise revenue gone from India's meager public funds—seem to me chaotic. His reasoning is often poor, as when he argues that you do not hope to change the family in which birth has placed you, and therefore should not wish to escape from caste and its restrictions.

But his thinking matters because it has an elemental quality; he has so identified himself with his poorer fellow-countrymen that it is communal, not personal. In him centuries of oppression and weakness have found their voice. The reason for his overwhelming influence—so much greater than that of other Indian politicians with superior qualities of intellect or expository skill—emerges from his own story. There has hardly ever lived a man who trusted his own intellect so absolutely, unless it was Socrates. This has simplified his life as nothing else could have done, and enabled him to sweep aside the opinions of subtler men and make them act upon his own.

Most of us, however resolute to do only what we believe is right, distrust our own reasoning; we are never sure that it may not be at fault or working on inadequate evidence. Had Mr. Gandhi been the "Oriental mystic" the West supposes him, he would have been easier to negotiate with. He is much more like the Old Testament theists, or the zealots who stiffened the armed resistance that began at Lexington. A harassed Britain, fumbling often, but genuinely anxious to close the Indian quarrel, has been confronted by a man as obstinate and hard to shift as a Yorkshireman or a Vermonter. Even his speech has the reckless bluntness of England or New England. For example, no British official, knowing the insulting connotation of the word "dog" in the East, would have dared to call the Hindu-Moslem quarrel "this dog fight in our midst." But Gandhi did call it exactly that—which is exactly what it is!

This autobiography is his own "Pilgrim's Progress," leaving him finally, not in any Promised Land, but in a region heavy with mists of despair and distrust. It again reminds us that it was not in India, but in South Africa, that Indian Nationalism reached its fury of irreconcilability; and because of this experience it is the "status" that is passionately desired, more than the "Dominion." The white reader will feel humiliation as he comes upon episodes reminding him how arrogant the white man can be; and admiration for a courage so impersonal and a will so inflexible. He may feel, also, profound regret that Mr. Gandhi refused to try the way of conciliation a little longer; and pity for that fallible and blundering thing, a government, confronted with such inexorable certainty and simplicity.

EDWARD THOMPSON.

A Hardy Perennial

The Best Poems of 1930, selected by Thomas Moult. London: Cape. 6s. net. New York: Harcourt Brace. $2.50.

FOR six years Mr. Moult has undertaken an annual stocktaking of two houses, the English and American houses of poetry. The fact that he has repeated the task so often, in spite of much adverse criticism, proves that his work is appreciated. It well deserves to be. Even the anthologist, picking the flowers of song which have been sanctified by time, is always attacked for his choice. Mr. Moult must find it even more difficult to please, since his selection has to be made from a gleaning of work fresh from the year's periodicals, a basketful of chaotic moods and fantasies, creeds and aspirations. It is impossible to make a homogeneous collection; for, if he did so, the editor would belie the purpose of this anthology, which is to give a fair representation of the year's poetic output from the English-speaking world.

A criticism of the book, therefore, resolves itself into an appraisement of personalities. We ask ourselves who stands above the rest as a figure of greatest command, either of self, of life, of his art or of all three together. The answer to the last question is, I think, to be found in a short lyric by "Æ." He is a man whose versatility is well enough known to need no comment here. As statesman, poet, painter, mystic and farmer, he has made five various reputations. His contribution to this anthology unites the poet and the mystic; each a phase of his personality big enough to make his poem the most significant, if not the most immediately attractive, in the book.

Wake drowsy spirit in the ear,
The voices in that quivering shell
Echo the Zodiac. You may hear
The planets ringing like a bell.

Your sister spirit in the eyes
Pierced them with its own light to see
The high-hung lanterns in the skies,
Rousing its own infinity.

Within that murmuring cave, the ear,
Far borne a myriad voices throng.
Be still and listen. You shall hear
The universe revealed as song.

Another poem of outstanding force and beauty is by Roy Campbell, the violent young South African whose swashbuckling satire has disturbed two of the Old World continents. Keats advised Shelley "to load every rift with ore." Mr. Campbell is so richly exuberant that he splits his ore with rifts, great chasms of rhetoric that dissever the fair body of poetry. Nevertheless, one has no adverse criticism to make of his poem, "Horses on the Camargue," those heraldic monsters who

Still out of hardship bred,
Spirits of power and beauty and delight
Have ever on such frugal pastures fed
And loved to course with tempests through the night.

The anthology contains other good work; but it is necessary to mention only one other poet, Herbert E. Palmer, a writer with vehement imagination, who is well represented here by two noble lyrics.

RICHARD CHURCH

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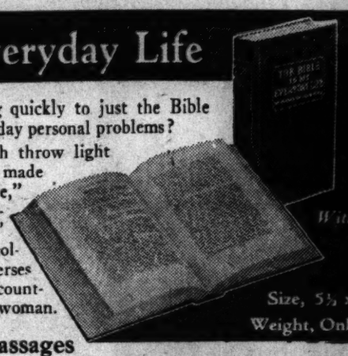

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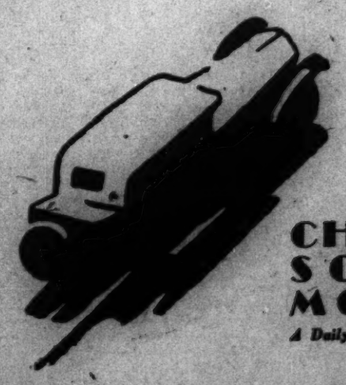

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INTERIOR · DECORATION · AND · ANTIQUES

Josiah Spode and His Porcelain

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

IT MAY seem peculiar that so many English names that we associate with fine earthenware and china are those of firms which began business between 1745 and 1770. That quarter century saw the first manufacture of such wares as Bow, Bristol, Caughly, Derby, Lowestoft, Spode, Wedgwood, Worcester, as well as others that are less known. Most of those old concerns have disappeared through either absorption or decline, but some are still operating under successors of the owners of the mid-eighteenth century.

It was no sudden flaming up of the potters' activity that occurred in the period mentioned. It was rather the fruitage of many generations of striving to achieve the qualities found in the porcelains that for fifty years or more had been coming from China.

From the time when they first were brought from the East, there was continuous and eager search for the materials and methods that would yield equally excellent results. White dishes could be produced without difficulty before 1750, but the substance seemed soft and fragile and opaque when compared with the thin, strong, hard and translucent body of the "chinaware" that the East India Company was bringing from the Orient. Perhaps the most striking example of persistence in this search is that of the chemist employed by one of the European Kings. It is recorded that he made 30,000 experiments in his futile hunt for the secret of the ingredients for making Chinese porcelain.

Peace, Plenty and Eager Buyers

The general prosperity enjoyed by the people of England carried the strongest of incentives for offering to well-to-do citizens the finest possible goods of domestic origin. Population had increased in the cities and farming became more profitable with the greater demand for foodstuffs. Relations with other nations allowed trade to move with some freedom, to the advantage of communities as well as to the benefit of the merchants who were directly concerned. In the decade following 1760 France had been eliminated as a rival in the extremely important territories of India and America, regions that meant much to English people as trading grounds.

The recently gained affluence of large landholders and the increasing wealth of many of the nobility called for larger and more comfortable houses, this often meaning the employment of architects such as the Adam brothers and their fellow designers. Often closely associated with them were the "cabinet makers and upholsterers," who supplied the carpets, wall coverings, hangings, bedding, as well as the chairs, tables, china cabinets and other woodwork. Of these, the name Chippendale is now taken to be the leader of his day. He published in 1754 the book which is the foundation of his fame.

With long-continued "good business" throughout the country, with new living standards that called for, among other things, the finest obtainable table settings, there were plenty of influences to account for the high degree of activity that we have noticed in the earthenware and china industry.

This group shows typical examples of the stoneware and porcelain products of the Spode plant from 1770 on. (1) A piece of early Spode blackware. It is nearly five inches high. (2) Jug or pitcher, a product of Turner when Spode bought his business about 1770. The design is white on a blue ground. This is stoneware, similar to the jasper ware of Wedgwood. The same sort is still made. (3) An example of the many experiments in adapting Chinese motifs. (4) Willow pattern plate of early date, with perforated border and decoration in blue. About 1780. (5) Vase with white ground, painted with tropical birds and landscape in brilliant colors. The handles are solidly gilt, and there is other rich gilding. Date, 1800-1810. Height, 9 inches. (6) Tureen and cover, with stand, decorated in gilt on rich blue ground with floral patterns in natural colors. 1810-1830. (7) Sprays of white flowers in relief alternate on the border with anemones and hyacinths on a stone-colored ground. First made, 1810-1830, and still produced.

Spode's Early Years

Among the very few firms that have continued from 1770 to the present is that founded by Josiah Spode. He became an apprentice to the famous Whieldon in 1749, staying with this employer for six years at least, and perhaps much longer. Spode had his own plant in 1770, of this we are sure. He may have started before that, though the records are obscure.

It is evident that Spode and his sales agent, William Copeland, made a strong team, the one producing and the other distributing. This Mr. Copeland was a traveling salesman in the tea trade, a line that had come to be of great importance commercially. It had a highly stimulating effect on the business of china making, for there was a heavy sale of the cups and saucers, sugar bowls and cream pitchers that were necessary for the polite manner of serving this fashionable beverage. First selling the china as a side line, Mr. Copeland soon carried nothing else, and in 1815 became a partner in the business as Spode & Copeland.

During its earlier years the Spode plant produced high class tableware, such as is now called china by many people. But it was not really china—or porcelain, which means the same thing. The body was softer and not translucent, but quite opaque.

His Discovery of a New Formula

This manufacture continued to about 1795, when Josiah Spode 2d, son of the founder, discovered a method of producing porcelain more successfully than was before known. This involved the mixing of ashes of burned bones with the peculiar clays that had been used for a long time. The same bone ash had been used in a slightly different formula 50 years by different factories. Spode's particular manner of mixing it simplified the process and avoided losses through breakage and distortion during the firing.

He ground the clays and the bone ash together in water and from this compound the dishes, vases and other objects were molded. Previously the raw ingredients were mixed and fired before grinding with the bone ash. This was more laborious and the material did not stand up so well as it passed through various following stages. The product, too, did not come up to Spode's new level of quality. His formula was soon adopted by many other manufacturers, is still that of his successors and is now generally recognized as the standard of English china-makers.

Many volumes have been written dealing with the technical details of porcelain making in different parts of Europe. One may learn about glassy porcelain, soapstone porcelain, hard paste porcelain, as well as the bone ash variety which was perfected by Josiah Spode 2d. All this is very interesting, but only partially profitable unless one has the opportunity to examine the many varieties of ware as one is reading about them.

Copeland Name Conspicuous

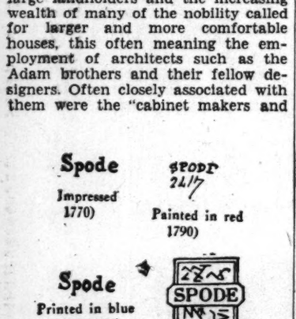
Perhaps most readers will be content in this case with a few of the main facts in connection with this well-known factory and the beautiful things which bear its marks. The firm name has had numerous changes since it became Spode & Copeland in 1815. It next took the form of Spode, Copeland & Son; became Copeland & Garrett in 1833; used the mark W. T. Copeland, Late Spode from 1847 to 1867; since that time W. T. Copeland. This is one of the few examples of the steady continuance of china making, from the start of the concern to the present day. Now its output is of great volume, holding to those early standards which brought success to it about 1800.

Priceless pattern books of those early days still serve to supply the designs of the objects made and the precise originals of the abundant decorations. These cover a period extending from the simple blue-on-white, which distinguishes their noted willow pattern of the 1770's down to monumental creations nearly a century later in the classic style. One of those illustrated here shows a portion of the wedding service made in 1863 when the Prince of Wales married Alexandra.

Between these dates the tastes and fashions of the time are reflected in the steady output from the plant which Spode established. Artists of high talent were constantly employed by them, both in originating designs and in adapting those which were most esteemed as the product of other countries. So we see among their well-known types those which suggest Meissen, Sèvres, as well as Chinese and Japanese treatments. Most of these pieces will be found to have a mark, although none may be present on many of the earlier examples.

Although "Old Spode" is the sort particularly desired by collectors it is pleasant to know that the same ware with identical decorations, and from the same factory, can be bought today. Only at great cost could American dining tables of the present be outfitted with the Spode that dates from the early days of the nation. An equally pleasing effect measured by decorative standards and ceramic merit, can be gained by the similar wares coming now from the same firm's factories.

From the wedding service of King Edward and Queen Alexandra, then Prince and Princess of Wales. The sweetmeat dish and cover is supported by three fauns in Parian ware. The base has elaborate ornaments in the classical style, richly gilt. Date, 1863



In armorial porcelain, the Spode factory has freshly revived the eighteenth-century ware commonly known as Lowestoft

Spode — Impressed 1770

Spode — Painted in red 1790

Spode — Printed in blue (1790–1800)

Stone-China — Printed in blue 1805

Spode Felspar Porcelain — Printed in blue (1800–1833)

Printed in puce (1800–1833)

Spode's Imperial — Printed in blue (From 1810)

Printed in blue 1833–1846

Copeland & Garrett Late Spode The Tiber — Printed in blue (1833–1846)

Copeland — Printed in green after 1880

Some important Spode marks

A Few Solutions Are Offered

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

A CORRESPONDENT in Oklahoma, who wishes to furnish one room as a combination living room and a dining room, is puzzled by the fact that she wants to use her walnut and mahogany furniture, which includes both polished and unpolished examples of each of these woods. In what way can she combine them harmoniously?

This can be accomplished if the mahogany should all be grouped at the dining room end of the apartment and the walnut confined to the living room end. The mahogany must all be either dull or polished, but the walnut may show both finishes, for this wood is attractive thus combined, whereas mahogany is not. This is a fact concerning which we can offer no arguments nor explanations, but we believe the statement will be clearly proved to anyone who attempts the task.

The pieces being thus separated, the correspondent has for her dining room a gateleg table, four Windsor chairs and a rack, formerly used for books. The last, being mahogany, we recommend for the use of ornamental pieces of china, glass and silver. Except that a serving table might be a convenience, the furnishings are adequate.

Our correspondent, however, seems not to like her gateleg table and asks advice as how best to replace it. The replacement seems unnecessary, unless more than four people are to be served, a number suggested by the four Windsor chairs. The gateleg model is attractive and has dignified traditions, but the legs do get in the way of comfortable seating and symmetrical setting when the number of persons at the board is increased. A drop-leaf table may be found large enough to seat six. Between meals either of these tables can be placed like a console against a wall.

The Living Room Section

This segregation of our correspondent's furniture leaves for the living room a taupe divan and chair of dull walnut upholstered in tapestry, an end table of highly polished walnut, and a highly polished cedar chest. These pieces will combine very pleasantly, the difference in the finish lending interest, rather than conflict. If some cushions are put on the cedar chest and it is placed against a wall, it will serve as a seat for one or two people.

The room is lacking in chairs, but if it is not wise to buy any, the Windsors can be brought back as needed. If purchases are a part of the program of rearrangement, distinguished models in walnut are available. Many walnut pieces have been made in recent centuries, although the wood is particularly characteristic of the seventeenth century. At that time most chairs were not as comfortable as they have since become, a loose, rather thin seat cushion, very often of red damask, contributing a note of ease.

Walnut was again in the mode during the Victorian era, some of the chairs of that period possessing real charm, while others are much less desirable. If luxury rather than period is desired, it is probable that the best models will be found in very recent pieces, whose apparent walnut may be some other wood.

New bookshelves are required for this room because of the removal of the mahogany rack to the dining room end. Such cases are most satisfactory when they are low in proportion to their height. For instance, bookshelves six feet long, or twice or three times that length, should not be more than 3½ feet high.

An exception to this rule is the set-back shelves of modernistic design, which may tower beautifully like the skyscrapers they emulate. Small and charming shelves in Z-form attractively painted could not be regarded as an anachronism in the room under discussion—unless eighteenth century models had been stressed. They would, on the contrary, be a pleasant note.

Another correspondent seeks our advice regarding overdraperies for her library and dining room windows. In the library there are three windows grouped in a bay, and one single window. In the dining room there are two single windows separated by a fireplace.

All these windows are made distinctive by particularly beautiful oak woodwork, climbing quite high to a beaded molding and cornice, and by handsome panels on either side. It seems a pity, the owner says, to conceal this handsome woodwork, and, moreover, the exposure of the rooms makes a free flow of light desirable. Yet with only sash curtains the spaces seem bleak.

To solve this problem we recommend the introduction of color and design by the use of panels made of some interesting textile, hung flat or full according to the material, from ceiling to baseboard, on either side of the woodwork, which will then remain fully exposed without draperies.

If the bay completely fills one end of the library, so that no wall space remains for the panels, the textile can be hung at the edges of the right-angle wall contiguous to the bay. It may be repeated in window-seat cushions or chairs placed in front of the windows, or in a screen.

It is impossible to advise regarding the choice of textile without knowing the character and furnishings of the room, which were not described. Hand-blocked linens, batiks, hand-weavings and velvets, plain or figured, are all beautiful, each possessing its own appropriateness to a given environment. The point is to introduce color, texture and interest to the windows without detracting from their architectural beauty.

If this treatment does not commend itself to the home maker, and despite certain objections, the curtains are preferred, these should be hung just below the beading under the cornice. To avoid concealing the side paneling, the draperies could be looped back about one-third of the distance down.

If the rod is slim and of wood toned to the general scheme, the valance might be omitted, the wood acting as an adequate cornice. If a valance is preferred, it should hang in three loops, of a width which, when tested, are in proportion to the architecture.

As the character of these windows, and, therefore, of the rooms which they dominate, is distinctly structural, the panels or the overdraperies, whichever are chosen, should be in keeping with this fact. The lines should all be strong and simple, giving a sense of thrust and support.

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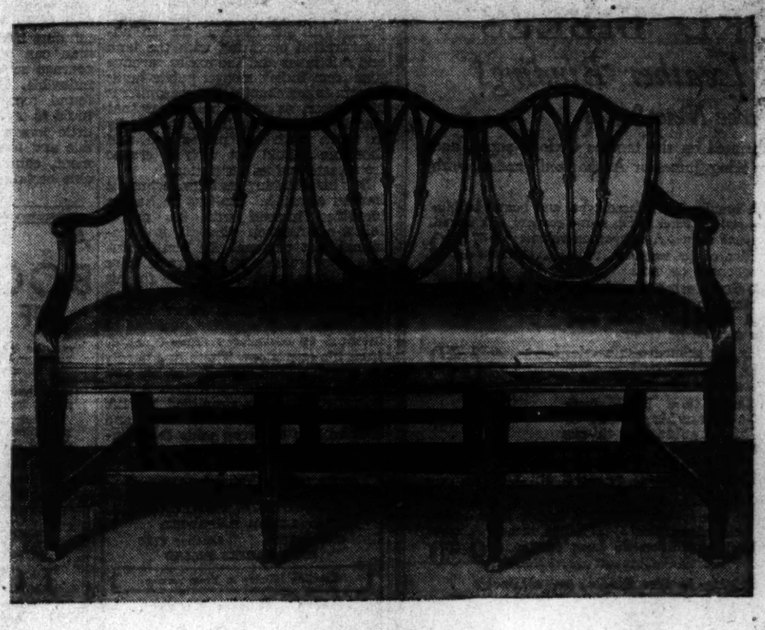

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MAURICE ADAMS, whose walnut cabinet now stands in the South Kensington Museum (Bethnal Green Branch), is undoubtedly a pioneer of the first order, and is responsible for influencing much of the modern furniture of lesser artists. When the Victoria and Albert Museum places the work of a present day designer among its world-famed collection of furniture, we are assured that work is the most excellent of its kind.

The most representative work of this man has been in walnut, for which he has a great personal preference, but his designs in flame mahogany, coromander, rosewood and oak are no less remarkable for the method by which he makes the most of the individual character of grain and form in each variety.

Although availing himself of the traditions of previous periods, we can see by comparison of year after year's exhibited work that this designer is gradually freeing himself and attaining a greater individuality of modern expression. His newest designs exhibit the most definite examples of this freedom and originality of thought.

Chooses the Wood; Design Follows

Seeking for the special features by which we may differentiate Mr. Adams's registered designs from the work of his contemporaries, we appreciate first that they are the outcome of choosing the wood before the design. In other words, he does not create a design and then choose the wood from which to produce it. He works inversely, thus insuring an unusual degree of harmony.

One's first impression is of the simple line, and of broad curves of unbroken surfaces, showing to perfection the magnificent grain of such a wood as walnut. This figured grain he uses as an integral part of the design itself, and we find his complete sympathy with his material in every wood that he touches. The manufacturing side of the work has been made possible by the modern method of building up laminated mahogany.

There is a marked absence of molding in Mr. Adams's most recent work and he would appear to have upheld William Morris's precept of a complete elimination of the superfluous in his search for an expression of truth and beauty. Smooth, dished edges of tables, dressing-tables, and the tops of wardrobes, rounded corners and semielliptical fronts, are all characteristic features of his designs.

A Three-Part Dressing Table

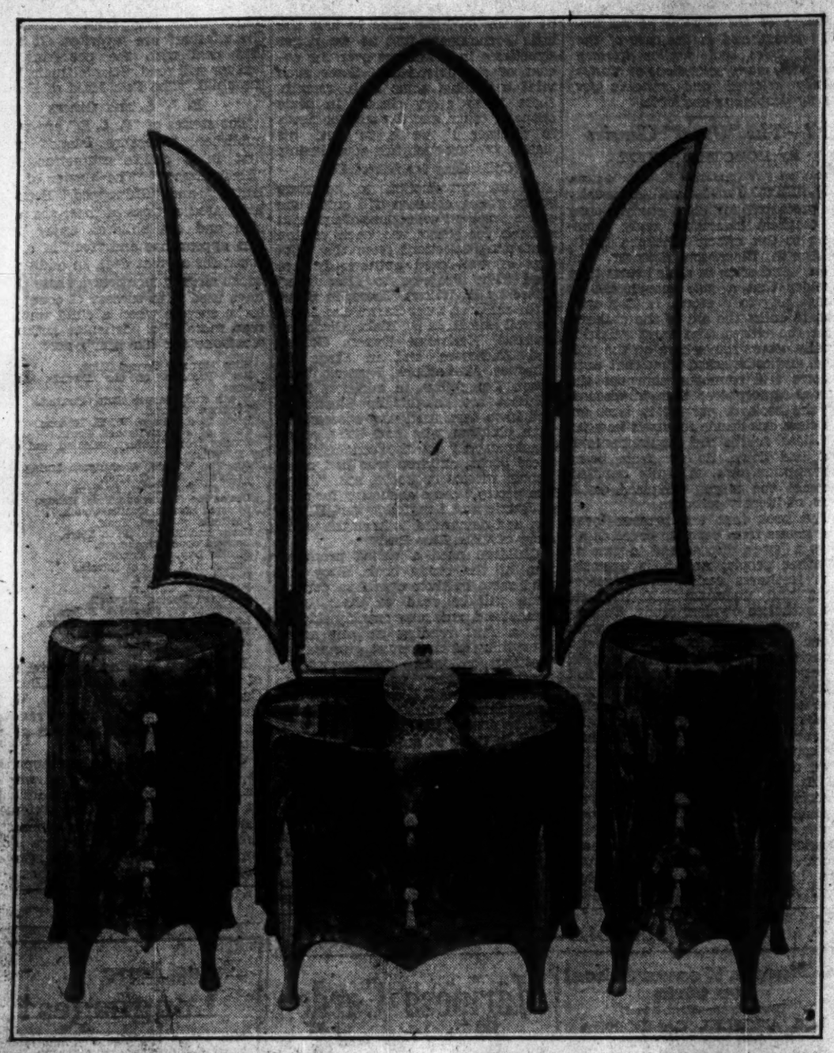
In one of his dressing tables the two side chests may be used separately beside the bed, or they may be placed as unit pieces with the mirrored section. Another dressing table is designed specially for use in the corner of a room. The head and tail pieces of the bed, for alliance with this suite, are curved round toward one another, completely eliminating corners.

A magnificent dining-table has oval, built-in legs, to support the plain stretch of polished walnut that terminates in oval ends. Each tiny detail is balanced. Mr. Adams's genius with the grain in wood is well demonstrated in a flame mahogany bedroom suite in which the grain appears as pillars of flame, waving up the burnished gold surface of the wardrobe, dressing table and bed.

As a natural development the designer is extending his field to other woods; therefore, in his method of working, other designs will be the outcome of such woods. More and more we find him inevitably widening his work to include the decoration that is the ideal accompaniment to his furniture.

In an age that tends toward some exaggeration in decoration, with an overemphasis of gold and silver in the schemes, and novelties that are fashions of the moment, there is a tranquillity in this exquisite use of wood that lends it peculiar strength.

It is, of course, costly compared to mass production material, more costly even than the more dazzling forms of furniture, but at least it will be an investment; we shall be content to live with it. We may mellow with the years but our home will not lessen in our appreciation. We shall neither tire of nor outgrow such furniture, and who shall estimate the value of dwelling in surroundings of real and profound beauty?



The new freedom in design of furniture has led to some remarkably beautiful results, of which this three-section dressing table in figured walnut is a notable example. It is the work of Maurice Adams, some of whose cabinetwork has been purchased by the South Kensington Museum.

British Antique Dealers' Dinner

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

COLLECTORS on both sides of the Atlantic of the "old beautiful," as one famous dealer describes antiques, will be interested in some of the remarks of speakers at the recent annual dinner of the British Antique Dealers' Association.

Sir Robert Witt made the interesting prediction that the time will come when every enterprising firm will regard it as a bounden duty to travel all over the world and to find the customers for the things they have to offer. "You are no longer regarded as a purely luxury business," he continued, "the public has come to realize that art is not a luxury; it is just as much a necessity as education."

"We are already tending to make into antiques the toys with which our grandmothers played. We are already beginning to find that works of art have in a sense no real date," he added.

Lord Camrose declared that the hobby of collection is probably more powerful today than it has ever been.

"The dealer in antiques," he said, "accomplishes more for the good of the world than either he or the rest of the world generally realize. It is a pertinent question to ask how many of what are now esteemed to be some of our finest specimens would have been thrown upon the lumber heap as valueless if it had not been for the discerning eye of some discriminating dealer.

"The middleman is often looked upon as a parasite, but many of the artistic treasures which we value most today would never have been known to us at all if it had not been for the industry and knowledge of those who called themselves dealers in antiques."

"I think you can claim," added Lord Camrose, "that, by the development of your profession, you are doing much to popularize and stimulate interest in the finer things of life. The man who is induced to take an interest in pictures, china, or other objects of artistic value is adding appreciably to the real joy of life."

Americans Seek Early Cupboards

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

"Collector."

I HEAR that both eighteenth-century corner cupboards and carved wooden panels of Tudor and Stuart times were among the special quests of American visitors to England this summer.

These cupboards were designed to fill the otherwise empty angle between two walls and to contain things decorative, useful, or both. Particularly in favor, it seems, are the tall mahogany corner types of the Georgian days of "hood and hoop and when the patch was worn." The short, quaint little lacquered affairs of Queen Anne's time, with their scalloped shelves and butterfly-shaped hinges are also popular.

There was a strong vogue in those days for anything Oriental and the lacquer design was the English craftsman's idea of Chinese figures and scenery. Old English corner-cupboards may still be acquired on occasion, by the persevering and "knowledgeable" collector, for the equivalent of only a few dollars.

The sixteenth and seventeenth century panels are generally made of oak and carved with scenes and figures by Tudor or Stuart craftsmen. They are becoming increasingly popular with "small" collectors. They cost anything from the equivalent of $10 to $500 each, according to size, workmanship, period, subject, and so on. Some of them were originally church pew-ends or parts of old cupboards and chests, chopped up, perhaps by owner-vandals in Victorian days for firewood.

They are sometimes little triumphs of ancient English wood carving and frequently represent scenes from the life of Jesus or the legend of St. George and the Dragon.

A friend was able to acquire, for the relatively modest sum of 12 dollars, a beautiful carved oak panel, blackened with age and polish, depicting a scene from the Crucifixion. The workmanship was assigned by the authorities to the early sixteenth century—the time of King Henry VIII.

"COLLECTOR."

Italy's Majolica Tiles

THE tiled floors and walls of Antwerp and Delft have an Italian ancestry, which, in its turn, is Spanish. In several great Italian potteries and also in some lesser centers, was made majolica earthenware of such magnificence that its decorations rank with contemporary painting in other media. It was a fine art.

The fundamental characteristic of majolica pottery is its tin glaze. Tin was more precious than gold in the days of Gothic and Renaissance ornament and its use established the necessity of the finest workmanship. Red, buff or gray clay were all used, but the glaze in the ware called interchangeably majolica, faience and Delft, was invariably oxide of tin with its ingredients. It produced an attractive whitish background of translucent quality for painted decorations. It never had, however, the full transparency of porcelain glazes, nor did it approach them in hardness of texture.

Italy Learned From Spain

The technique of the tin glaze was imported from Spain, which learned it from the Saracens, to other parts of Europe, chiefly by Majorcan shippers who traded with the great potteries in Valencia. Were no other record left of their conquests, these might be traced by the presence of tin glaze in certain local earthenwares. Those Eastern potters who had never come under the influence of the Saracens, used glass or lead instead of tin. A famous collection of stellate tiles, found in certain ruins in northwestern Persia and attributed to the thirteenth century, is now in the South Kensington Museum, London. They are painted with Mongolian figures, but despite this evidence of ornament, they are definitely traced by their tin glaze to Saracen workmen.

No one can travel in Italy without constantly encountering ceramic roofs, pavements and wall panels. The earliest known Italian pavement was found in San Giovanni a Carbonara, in Naples, which is attributed to 1440. The tiles are both square and hexagonal, painted chiefly in blue of a dark tone, relieved by green and purple. Even more important is the pavement made about 40 years later for the Convent of San Paulo in Parma, and now in the museum in that city. The tiles are all 7½ inches square and they represent the Judgment of Paris, Pyramus and Thisbe and various allegorical figures and profile busts. The painting is of a superior order and done in a flowing blue with touches, again, of light green and purple. This palette is characteristic of early work.

Museums Hold Rare Examples

The Mazzatosta Chapel in Viterbo has a polychrome pavement, largely blue. A portion has been removed to the Victoria and Albert Museum, which possesses, as does the Louvre, many priceless examples of tiles taken from their original positions.

There are majolica panels of a superior order in many buildings in Genoa. The balustrades of two monumental staircases in two old palaces show a large array of majolica tiles, as do the lower walls. In the same city is a unique pavement, unlike any other ever found. It is laid in the pattern of an Oriental carpet and contains all the majolica colors except red. It is attributed to the middle of the sixteenth century.

In other Italian towns are many buildings decorated with friezes, columns and showy panels composed of tiles made in the middle of the seventeenth century. Although the art of ceramics was then in a state of decadence, tile decorations for entrance halls in elegant residences were still considered indispensable.

Many Factories Established

By the year 1500 many Italian cities were competitors in the manufacture of majolica. The technical methods were the same in all the factories, but in the days of great production the decorations differed greatly. As the art of majolica painting waned the output of the various potteries became less individual.

Faenza always held the first rank. The intensity of its blue-black and saffron paint, its emerald-green and manganese-purple which sank deeply and richly into the glaze, was beyond comparison. Its outlines, too, were strangely vigorous and its subject matter was never copied from works in other media, as was frequently the case elsewhere. The greatest artist from the Faenza works, and, therefore, the greatest of his kind in the world at that supreme period, Francesco Nicoluso, established himself in Seville. As M. Louis Solon says in his book on Italian majolica, "Spain taught the rudiments and Italy returned the decorations."

Urbino was noted for its delicate arabesques and traceries. Moreover, the final glazing of painted majolica with a glassy substance known as marzacotta, which greatly enhanced its beauty, was initiated there. Diruta was distinguished by its chamois-colored luster and its copies of the Hispano-Moresque ware. The ruby-colored "réflets" of Gubbio are still renowned, although their secret died with their originator, Giorgio Andreoli, in the sixteenth centuy. Castel Durante, next to Faenza, was the most prolific center of the industry and was renowned for its camaïeu style, that is, monochrome painting.

There came to be many traveling potters and painters of pottery. They carried their art to Germany, where factories sprang up; and to France, which did distinguished work, particularly at Rouen; and even to England. Antwerp in the early sixteenth century became an important center for majolica ware and contributed to the history of tiles some of the most interesting pavements and panels.

H. J. K.

The Monza Exhibition

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Milan

A GREAT sense of unity immediately was felt on entering the Italian section of the Exhibition of Decorative Art, at Monza. The genius of Gio Ponti, one of the three architects on the committee of management, appeared in every part of the exhibition, even in the rooms of the various schools of decorative art which, guided by able artists, are doing good work all over Italy.

This cohesion gave the exhibition a value that cannot be overestimated. The garden decorated with modern statues by Gelli, Griselli and Vigni; huge jars, of a new shape, from Impruneta; the large beaten-iron meridian; the enormous spiral fountain designed by Marelli; the marble entrance hall decorated by G. Muzio, with all the different marbles to be found in Italy; the smallest object shown in the latest manner on an aluminum table; these are typical items enabling one to form an idea of a style of Italian decoration that is definitely of 1930.

But among so much that was new, one would not miss the collection of ancient glass, for it will be difficult ever again to find, in one place, a group of such precious objects, chosen from the various museums of Italy.

From the marble entrance on the ground floor one entered the aluminum room. Enormous columns of this metal held up the blue vaulted ceiling; the chairs and tables, as well as the picture frames, were also of this metal. If one had thought of aluminum only in terms of kitchen pots and pans one was astonished to find what beauty it possesses, and what glow it retains of whatever color is placed near it. Moving through the rooms one was tempted to write fully of the designs and materials that surrounded one, but can only mention hastily the few artists whose work must not go unnoticed.

The wall decorations by Giullo Rosso and Cernigoi were in the "Decorators Gallery," where, also, Vagnetti had a wall in colored tiles. In "The Furnished Rooms" artists, architects, and silkweavers of Como collaborated in "A Dressmaker's Showroom" where the walls, furniture, curtains and accessories were all that is most modern. The lay figures were the work of the sculptress, Lea D'Avanzo, and many of the most beautiful silks were by the famous designer, Ravasi. Buzzi, an architect with a lively imagination, decorated many rooms, and there were two by Roberto Papini of Rome, one a library and the other a dining room, where the exquisite laces of Jesurum were to be seen. A room that delighted young and old was where models for steamship cabins were seen, designed by Gustavo Pulitzer of Trieste.

Buzzi was responsible for many of the rooms of "Ceramics." The pottery of Vietri must be noticed, and that of Laveno. The large majolica vases, designed by Romano Dazzi for Cantagalli, were new in feeling and altogether suited to the material employed. The porcelain, made at Doccia from the designs of Ponti, had always an admiring crowd round it.

Those who are studying the question of modern lighting would not have missed the "Hall of Illumination" nor the "Gallery of Glass" where Venini, Chiesa, Cappellin, and Barovier showed their latest and most lovely products. Carpets, woolen and cotton materials were found placed in many of the rooms as part of the decoration.

The unity of taste extended even to the tea rooms. Here fountains, in colored mosaics, dripped cool water, the walls covered with stamped cotton and beaten-iron gates opening onto the wonders of the gardens and the park.

OUTSTANDING

Large Oriental Scatter Rugs and Runners

39.

Approximately 4½' x 7½'

— some even larger. A group of 300 semi-antique rugs priced far below their real value. The selection in designs and colors is really remarkable and the values—!—well come and see them.

10' to 14' lengths

Semi-antique... Persian runners—180 of them—very lovely in design and coloring. Decorators are using them very effectively now, in combination with other rugs for living rooms, as well as hallways.

Extraordinary Values in Oversize Oriental Carpets

For the room of imposing dimensions—65 splendid, deep piled Oriental rugs in gorgeous colorings and designs. These rugs are decidedly superior to rugs usually found at these prices. Only a few of them can be listed . . .

Sizes 9' x 15' to 9' x 18'

8'10" x 14'10"	295.
9'6" x 14'9"	295.
9' x 15'2"	345.
8'11" x 16'10"	395.
8' x 17'3"	395.
9' x 17'8"	445.
9'5" x 18'4"	495.

Sizes 11' x 15' to 11' x 18'

10'10" x 15'1"	445.
10'10" x 16'	495.
10'11" x 16'7"	495.
11' x 17'	550.
10'11" x 17'	550.
10'10" x 17'9"	550.
11'2" x 18'1"	550.

Sizes 10' x 14' to 10' x 20'

9'11" x 14'5"	295.
10'5" x 13'8"	295.
10' x 14'6"	345.
10'2" x 16'6"	445.
10' x 15'8"	395.
9'10" x 17'11"	495.
10' x 18'2"	495.
10' x 18'4"	495.
10' x 20'	550.

Sizes 12' x 15' to 12' x 24'

12'1" x 15'	495.
12'3" x 15'6"	495.
12'1" x 17'9"	595.
11'10" x 17'10"	595.
12'3" x 18'11"	675.
12'4" x 20'1"	675.
12'6" x 17'6"	595.
12'1" x 22'4"	795.
12'1" x 24'3"	875.

Extra Large . . . Sizes

13'1" x 15'3"	550.
13' x 17'7"	675.
13'3" x 22'	875.
12'8 x 23'2"	875.
15'1" x 27'6"	1275.
13'11" x 21'4"	795.
13'2" x 24'1"	975.
13' x 28'3"	1075.
15'4" x 25'3"	1175.

Lord & Taylor

424 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

EDUCATIONAL

Home Projects for the Family

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOMETIMES a family seems to be divided into two groups: a group of adults who have one set of interests, and a group of children or young folks who have different interests. If these interests do not harmonize, if they develop into active opposition to each other, or come to the point where the older group feels called upon to exert an unquestioned authority, the result is far from happy. Therefore every family should have on hand as often as possible some interesting plan, or worth-while project in which both older and younger groups may unite.

One of the best points of contact between both groups is coöperation in a project that is for the good of all. By planning and working together for some definite result the different members of the family are drawn closer to each other in mutual friendliness and forbearance that cannot help but exert a happy effect on the whole atmosphere of the home. It is inevitable and natural that a good part of the time each member of a family should have his or her individual interests, but it is absolutely necessary that these be combined occasionally for the highest development and usefulness of family life and influence.

A Mutual Affair

The project may emanate from the older of the younger group, from one person in the home or from outside sources. It is desirable that various projects be suggested by the different members of the family, but to accomplish this there must be an underlying feeling of freedom and a confidence that any plan or project proposed by one will receive serious, loving consideration and fair treatment from the others. The parents, of course, will have the final responsibility of the success of the project. The attitude and atmosphere in which a plan is developed, and its consequent influence on the family, individually and as a whole, determine its success.

The project may concern the home circle or the community, it may operate for the benefit of one person or for the happiness of an outside group.

Once the project idea takes hold of a family, many interesting developments are likely to follow, and there are endless opportunities to be explored.

In one family the project started in the kitchen, when someone called attention to the fact that Mother was doing the work without efficient aids. A delightful conspiracy resulted, with Father at its head, and after many important but secret conferences the results began to show. New appliances suddenly appeared at mother's elbow, a high stool was found one morning under the table where she peeled the vegetables, and gay new curtains surprised her one afternoon. The final triumph came on a holiday, when father and the children appeared in the kitchen dressed for work, and proceeded to turn a dingy room into a bright, cheerful work place, with everyone helping at the paint pots.

Many Projects in One

Another family bought a summer camp in the woods, and after several consultations, various improvements and additions were decided upon which pleased everyone from the oldest boy down to the littlest girl. Mother added bright touches to the children's rooms, father made a swing for the girls, the boys made an entrance archway to the camp grounds and formed the name of the camp from birch wood. The selection of a suitable name was a minor project that interested the whole family. Everyone worked in the gardens in which were planted the favorite flowers of each one of the family. The children helped Father make a small boathouse, and Mother helped them paint the two rowboats. The children helped lay out pathways and tugged stones into the house for a new fireplace. The summer camp provided many projects for that family for several years, and the vacation months were especially happy because of the feeling of mutual accomplishment that pervaded even the hours of play.

Another family, moving into a new suburban home, found that they had the largest yard in the neighborhood. There were several families with children on the same street and when the planning of the yard came under discussion this fact was considered. A trapeze was swung between big trees, a swing made low enough for little children, a garden of wild violets was enlarged especially for the joy of sharing flowers with others, a pleasant, shady spot under some trees was made into a restful nook, and part of the yard was purposely kept clear for a small ball ground. Through all the planning and the various activities required to complete this pleasant program the children and their parents worked and planned together, and the result was a yard in which the family and their neighbors, the children and their friends, had many happy hours.

Other Possibilities

In remodeling an old house or in moving into a new home, there are many opportunities for family coöperation and for the beginning of projects that shall provide ways of working out ideas and visions together. In entertaining friends there is a chance for a definite plan of hospitality, a gracious project in which each one of the family may take part, if only when the small boy makes a wastebasket or a new calendar for the guest room, or the little girl makes a plate of her best fudge to offer to the guests.

When the school that the children attend has an exhibition, a sale, or an interesting public program, another project is at hand in which the whole family should be active participants. In one town a small club has a food sale for a worthy cause and the chairman's family was at once encouraged to make this their project for that week. The oldest son made some striking and artistic posters advertising the sale, the younger boy used his bicycle and his persuasive manner to deliver and display the posters to their best advantage in certain stores and localities, the children got their friends interested in making their best recipes, and father and the boys helped decorate counters and deliver goods.

It seems as if one can tell by the atmosphere of a home whether the family believes in the use of pleasant projects to add to the happiness of all, or whether it is a family in which each one works and plays apart. There is a warm-heartedness in the hospitality, a kindliness in everyday affairs, a willingness to share with others, and a spiritual graciousness in the whole attitude of a family that works and plays and plans together.

L. L. R.

Members of a San Diego (Calif.) Grammar School Earned the Commendation of City Hydraulic Engineer H. N. Savage With Their Scale Model of Barrett Dam and Their Tiny Relief Map of the Entire Water System. The Upper Picture Shows Mr. Savage Inspecting the Dam, and the Lower One Shows Him Viewing the Relief Map.

Getting Into the City's Works

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

San Diego, Calif.

SAN DIEGO has inaugurated a plan to educate the boys and girls in its public schools in the practical art of city and county government, which within a decade is expected to improve the type of citizen and public official. Under the leadership of public officials, various classes in the schools are being taken into the city hall, courthouse, police and fire stations and acquainted first-hand with civic problems.

Not only do the high school students take over the reins of city government once yearly, but large groups spend days interviewing city and county employees, making notes of conditions and drawing up model budgets.

Two classes of youngsters in one grammar school became so interested in the city's vast reservoir system after a trip to one of the dams that they requested permission to make a scale model and a relief map.

The young engineers went bravely to work gathering necessary facts and figures about this kind of dam, why it held water and other pertinent data. Lack of knowledge of physics and chemistry handicapped the 12-year-old hydraulic engineers, but they rebuilt the dam three times until the cement finally held water. To make their tiny reservoir more realistic, the boys and girls constructed a miniature aqueduct which actually ran water to the ranch at the other end of a laboratory table.

The other class went to work on a relief map of the entire municipal water system of six dams. The terrain was carefully modeled, mountains indicated and every detail of the watershed shown.

When Hydraulic Engineer H. N. Savage visited the school, he was amazed at the accuracy of the two models and congratulated the pupils on their interest in the water problem, San Diego's chief concern.

"Within the next 10 years I know you boys and girls will be prepared to vote and talk with rare intelligence on the outstanding civic problems of your day," Mr. Savage said.

Superintendent Walter Hepner in discussing the success of the plan remarked on the enthusiasm of the youngsters in what are ordinarily said to be dry, uninteresting facts.

"I found the walls of the classrooms covered with maps, drawings and blueprints of engineering projects," Mr. Hepner declared. "I tried to ask them questions about the water supply but before I realized it they were telling me the daily yield of each reservoir; how many years our water supply would last without rain and the cost of water. I was the seeker of information before I left."

Another school has taken city sanitation for its particular field of study and can be seen accompanying the inspectors on their daily rounds. A school in La Jolla, fashionable suburb, has learned what makes the wheels go round in the fire department by interviewing the firemen, sliding down their brass poles and riding on their engines.

Those in charge of the work expect to extend the plan to include other civic fields, according to Mr. Hepner.

"We expect to have some of our schools make an intensive study of the Nolen city beautiful plan. They will build models of the plan, locating the traffic arteries, the zones and restricted areas. We went into this work with some misgiving about its success, but we have found the students welcome the work and call it real sport."

Each spring the staff of the senior high school take over "management" of the San Diego Sun, accompanying the regular reporters on their various beats and assignments. In this way, they are able to obtain another viewpoint on city and county government.

One city official sees in the government plan bright promise for the future.

"One thing is sure at least," he said. "These boys and girls will never be forced to swallow half-truths and exaggerated facts from paid propagandists about the city's condition, because they will know the whole truth."

Lincoln as a Lawyer, a Statue Which Faces the High School in Urbana, Ill. This Is a Logical Place for Such a Figure Because Lincoln Often Came to Urbana in Connection With His Work as a Lawyer. The Statue Was Done by Lorado Taft.

Large Part of Foreign Students Are Filipinos

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

New York, N. Y.

SCATTERED over the entire length and breadth of the land of Washington and Lincoln are 15,000 students from more than 100 different countries. Fully 2000, or 20 per cent of them, are from the Philippines. As the Philippines are a constant problem to America's foreign policy, the students here who are destined to do things on their return to the islands are worth studying.

According to Manuel Adeva, general secretary of the Filipino Student Christian Movement in America, the number of Filipino students in America is on the increase. This increase, he says, is about 10 per cent yearly.

"The Filipino student of 1930," says Mr. Adeva, "is different from his predecessor of a decade ago. First, he tends to specialize in more practical subjects like commerce, agriculture and engineering. Our students today realize that our country's salvation rests on the soil, and that the development of the resources of the Philippines is the only thing that will put her on her feet economically. Hence the popularity of agriculture, commerce, and engineering among our students in America.

They Return at Once

"Another thing: Our students go back to the island as soon as their education is finished. That is an encouraging sign. Formerly, our pensionadoes or government students enjoyed staying in the United States a few years to earn some extra money before going home. They no longer do that. Their eyes have been opened to the fact that their greatest opportunity lies in the islands. There they are respected and admired. A mere diploma serves as their passport to better things. Filipino students from America have invariably made good in industry, education and government."

Mr. Adeva pointed out that the Filipino students on the campus differs from other Oriental students. In the first place, the Filipinos are more occidentalized. With a background of 350 years of Spanish rule, they have acquired, or at least have become familiar with the manners, habits and speech of Occidental peoples. This gives them an advantage over Chinese, Japanese, Korean and other Oriental students whose training in the homelands was in mediums other than the English language.

Socially Aggressive

"This advantage helps in the classrooms, naturally," explained Mr. Adeva, "but it brings on our most serious problem among Filipino students. The Filipino students, as a result, are more aggressive socially. As there are no Filipino girls to associate with, they seek the company of American coeds. When frankness is mistaken for love, a problem develops.

"However, the Filipino student is gradually coming to realize that in America he is regarded as a representative of his country and that he must so comport himself as to create a good impression. So long as he makes friends with Americans there is no complication, but as soon as he goes further, trouble starts."

It is agreed that lack of understanding between the Filipino people and the inhabitants of the United States is responsible for much of the difficulty that has been experienced in establishing in the islands a government satisfactory to all classes. The Filipino Student Christian Federation endeavors to bring students in contact with Americans so as to clear up misunderstandings and promote fellowship between the two nations. Started six years ago, it is the only organized movement among Filipino students in America that has had an enviable record.

Books for Teacher and Child

In this series of 11 articles appearing on Tuesdays and Saturdays a teacher in England answers some of the questions commonly asked by young teachers searching for the best material. The books mentioned are published in England and in most cases also in the United States. They are intended merely by way of suggestion as to type of literature and may be supplemented through the help of booksellers, libraries, and publishers' lists. Many publishers on both sides of the Atlantic issue beautiful illustrated editions of the classics at reasonable prices, and in the case of the sagas, epics and similar literary material, many collections of stories wisely selected and suitable for young people are available.

VI—The "Usual" Classics

By DOROTHY THODY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IF ASKED for the authors usually presented for class study, young teachers invariably reply something to this effect: "Dickens, Scott, Goldsmith, Stevenson, Spenser, and so on." And often in their hearts they consider that a dull enough list to arouse pity in a stone. It is a wise plan to enlist the aid of the children from the outset. The word "classic" usually occurs somewhere on the title page, and to be asked what that word denotes and connotes, sharpens the mental atmosphere; then in discussing the book, or part of it, later on, the class can decide for itself how far the book fulfills the requirements it had laid down. So far from being presumption, this, skillfully handled, becomes the infant vanguard, as it were, of literary criticism.

The book that the teacher loves, and knows from cover to cover, is always a joy to discuss and to pass on to other people; and it is essential that freshness and interest, enjoyment and understanding, irradiate the activities of class study. To embark with children upon a work which the teacher has not read and thought about is asking for trouble. Questions always come thick and fast after a first presentation of any book, and it is necessary that the teacher be able to meet them so that curiosity is whetted and sympathy sustained. By hook or by crook, then, something vivid must be found by the teacher in his own reading. It may be pure description, character study, the irresistible sweep forward to a climax, or one of a dozen other delights. Take Charlotte Brontë's "Villette," for example, and study the development of the character of M. Paul. We merely catch sight of him at first, through a half-open door. Many of our friendships have begun in as casual a manner. Day on day as the weeks pass, we grow to know him a little better, in a word here, an encounter there, a flash of temper, kindliness, self-sacrifice, sincerity. Just so have we built up many friendships. You will find no more delicate unfolding of a character anywhere, none more gradual, more convincing. That one study alone would place the book where it stands, because that is a thing of daily occurrence, known to all, understood by all. We count up the steps by which we have come to love the little Frenchman, just as we linger sometimes in retrospect over the ascent of any friendship. Some such vital breathing, some such warmth, there is in every classic, in some shape or other, and the teacher needs to discover if he is to send his class upon just such fair adventuring.

Collections for School Use

As an introduction to complete books, young children will enjoy one of the excellent collections of material suitable for school use, each volume containing selections from the writings of well-loved authors. I have used "The Progress to Literature," edited by R. Wilson. There, in Stage I, the children meet Barrie and Lewis Carroll and R. L. S., Blake, Christina Rossetti, Katherine Tynan, Grimm and Andersen; and in Stage II, Kingsley, Maeterlinck, Perrault, Tennyson, Longfellow, in addition. Both volumes are delightfully illustrated, and have been used very successfully with children who had little or no "background." At the conclusion of these books, children who had never known writers or books, and "didn't like poetry," came clamoring for more of Barrie and Longfellow and Kingsley, and demanded to hear the whole story of "The Blue Bird."

Children need a varied presentation of the study book. They will read some in their own free periods, some will be read to them, some dramatized, and some frankly skipped (at a first reading at any rate). Everything at first must give way to "getting on with the story." In another reading, or a return to selected extracts, the special work—description, language, allusion, etc.—will be dealt with. That is one argument in favor of an abridged edition of a difficult or overlong book. What is unsuitable for the age and experience of the child at the moment is omitted. But, if used at all, these must be used sparingly and the teacher must guarantee a good abridgment. Some leave a mangled mass unworthy the time of teacher and class alike.

For the young reader, the bookstores are full of delightful renderings from the classics. Such tales as "Robert the Bruce" by Lang, "The Children's Dickens," and "Children's Stories From Dickens," Thackeray's "Rose and the Ring," told for children, are but a few that one might mention. An abridged edition of Scott is published for schools by an English firm. Older children will read Scott (with occasional help) in any of the clear type editions on the market. Small, close type is fatal to the child's interest in a book that itself demands close attention. Of stories that deal with the Bruce, "Lord of the Isles," "Castle Dangerous," "Tales of a Grandfather" are favorites. Of those that deal with the poet-king the teacher will read "King's Quair," and the child, "The Fair Maid of Perth."

R. L. S. and Others

The stories of "R. L. S." are widely published. "Treasure Island" ranks first in a child's estimation, then "Black Arrow," "The Master of Ballantrae" and "Kidnapped." Beautiful illustrated editions of these are available and the children enjoy them. The appearance and "feel" of a book count for a great deal. In addition to books already mentioned, those that I have used with success (I count that to be success when a child wants to read more of a particular author, or "someone else like him") are:

Silas Marner, George Eliot.
Bee, Princess of the Dwarfs, Anatole France.
Youth and Gaspar Ruiz, Conrad.
Typhoon, Conrad.
Birds in a Village, W. H. Hudson.
Tales of a Grandfather, Scott.
Stories from Hakluyt, selected and edited by R. Wilson.
Rip Van Winkle, Washington Irving.
Cranford, Mrs. Gaskell.
Tale of Two Cities, Dickens.
Under the Greenwood Tree, Hardy.
Selected Stories, Quiller-Couch.
Fortunes of Nigel, Scott.
Story and Rhyme, de la Mare.
Lorna Doone, Blackmore.
Master Skylark, Bennet.
Sentimental Tommy, Barrie.
Deerslayer, Cooper.
Pathfinder, Cooper.
Collected Poems, Newbolt.
Cruise of the Cachalot, Bullen.
Log Cabin to White House, Thayer.
Sir Walter Raleigh, Buchan.
Redgauntlet, Scott.

In addition, Kipling, Haggard, more of Scott and Conrad, Bevan, Buchan, Cooper, Conan Doyle, Hardy, W. H. Hudson, to mention a few at random, have been in brisk circulation at the local library.

Children helped in their approach to the classics in some such way as this, rarely find any great difficulty in settling down to the intensive study of required books when the time for Oxford or Cambridge locals (or in the United States, College Board examinations) approaches.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Time Ordained for Ripening

YOU are convinced that it never fails to happen so. Yes, invariably in the very midst of summer with its myriad pleasures you are forewarned, subtly yet distinctly. There is no outward forecast, no visible, tangible sign of the splendor that is to be; there is as yet no prematurely yellow leaf bespeaking the age of gold which in due time shall descend and bless our northern temperate zone, making it a rival of the tropics. The leaves are in their prime, and so is the rest of the fair midsummer world, when suddenly out of the ether, as it were, comes the thrilling message that the delectable season is approaching. It is intuition, perhaps; but, after all, assurance. Henceforth you are expectant, eager, ecstatic. Delightful as the summer is, it cannot pass too swiftly for you. What is walking now compared with what it will be a few months hence, when every field and byway extends a golden invitation? You dream of the resplendent coloring unsurpassed in the entire calendar, of the fragrance, the melody, the brooding serenity. You greet each tiny harbinger with childlike joy. You needs must wonder that the rest of the globe does not look with envy on the precarious experience that is being vouchsafed you. What have the tropics to compare with it? Perhaps you shall know some day, but never will you pay the price of an autumn for your knowledge. To miss one were unthinkable. As for the other planets, you ponder on whether they know a similar delight or are indeed to be pitied evermore. Perhaps—the thought will come—perhaps one of them, even more fortunate than our own, is endowed with perpetual autumn! For you remember, with dear John Donne, that "in heaven it is always autumn."

Dreaming in this desultory fashion, you watch the season approach its state of perfection. In the open sunshine of the near-by pastures and beneath the mists that veil the distant hilltops a thousand miracles are wrought. While the crickets render their incessant, drowsy earth-song and the cicadas answer shrilly from time to time, the green garment of summer changes to a cloak of many hues. First the graceful drapery of the woodbine, on many a tree and post and pole, becomes a vivid, intense red; it is flaunted like a banner, like myriad banners, against the landscape. Soon the solitary maples in the pastures are kindled, the flame touching a single branch at first, then spreading until the whole is ignited like the burning bush of old. The despised, neglected sumacs of the fence rows now rival a king in their glory. The sourwood, the dogwood, the sour and the sweet gum and the scarlet oak add each a note to the scale of reds. The stately tulip trees become torches of gold. Of the Midas tribe also are the hickories and the sugar maples. Soon there comes the time when the yellows predominate in the landscape, effacing with their glow red, copper, bronze, sepia, all shades whatsoever; then, you are convinced, is the supreme moment of the season and the year, the true age of gold. Ah, what a precious thing is each glowing leaf! You would like to keep them forever so. Yet their passing is as swift as their coming. You sigh for so much wasted beauty, but you do not weep, for each fluttering leaf reveals a bud which is the promise of beauty yet to be. You notice also that there is a place of service, a destiny for each faded, withered discard; and you meditate upon the lesson of the leaf as you wander through the enchanted fields.

At a time like this you needs must rejoice anew that your childhood was spent in the country, that your acquaintance with the tribes of the woods and the fields began even before you saw a schoolroom. You recall with a thrill your discovery of that most curious prickly vine, the green-brier, in your happy pre-school days. So one by one you discovered and learned the names of the familiar flora of the region. When you first set forth with your primer and lunch pail in the autumn of your sixth year, you had accumulated something of the lore of the trees, vines, shrubs, briers, wild flowers and weeds that beset your way; and you added to your knowledge with each passing term. It was not taught in books, for in those days botany and nature study were not common courses; you acquired it clandestinely because you knew it to be as vital to your happiness as the alphabet. You knew the hiding places of pawpaws, persimmons, red haws, black haws, wild crabapples, wild grapes, chinquapins, hickory nuts, hazelnuts, walnuts, butternuts, chestnuts, all primitive earthy fruits that are to you still the very essence of autumn. Ah, had you been a city child, confined to apartments and parks, how paltry would you deem your patrimony!

You remember hunting mushrooms in the chill, dewy pastures on September mornings, racing from find to find, yet stopping occasionally to warm your bare feet in the warm dry places where the cows had slept. Was there not an oft-repeated and devoutly believed legend to the effect that the pearly pink-gilled mushrooms were the manna of the Israelites of old? Such could never have originated or flourished in a city market-house, that you know. You remember also the apple-picking parties in which the whole family joined, your mother daring the topmost boughs, singing, "Northward, southward, all the earth mine," as she surveyed the horizon. Whitman's superb lines, "I inhale great draughts of space, The east and the west are mine, and the north and the south are mine," seem not more beautiful or expressive to you than her version, which you never heard except on those memorable occasions.

In this delectable season you feel akin to the glory that is about you, recognize it as your inalienable birthright. You are irresistibly drawn out into the fields and the woodlands in spite of the cares that would ordinarily detain you; you are a nomad again, ready to fold your tent and depart from commonplace duties and responsibilities; you would rise and follow the flying squadrons of wild geese—except that they would lead you beyond the boundaries of autumn's province. Fairs, homecomings, sales, any excuse suffices to lure you out of doors. You enjoy perhaps most of all the solitary excursions to your own woodlands, where apology may be dispensed with and pretense thrown to the winds. You do not gather nuts unless you choose, but you go home laden with treasures, unguessed by the indifferent observer. To put yourself in tune with earth, is it ever accomplished more simply, more effectively than now, in the time ordained for harvest? The old unfathomable problems assume fresh aspects and approach solution; the baffling knots yield at last. That particular bit of genealogical research which has occupied you for years solves itself in the autumn serenity; it becomes so clear, so simple that you are amazed to have been mystified by it ever. You feel in yourself a ripening, a maturity of thought that corresponds to the ripening of fruit and leaf.

F. H.

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Voice of the Brook

The voice of my wild brook is marvelous;
Leaning above it from a jutting rock
To watch the image of my face, that forms
And breaks, and forms again . . .
I listen to the chords that sink and swell
From many a little fall and babbling run.
That hollow gurgle is the deepest bass;
Over the pebbles gush contralto tones,
While shriller trebles tinkle merrily,
Running, like some enchanted-fingered flute,
Endless chromatics.
Now it is the hum
And roar of distant streets; the rush of winds
Through far-off forests: now the noise of rain
Drumming the roof; the hiss of ocean-foam:
Now the swift ripple of piano-keys
In mad mazurkas, danced by laughing girls.
So, night and day, the hurrying brook goes on;
Sometimes in noisy glee, sometimes far down,
Silent along the bottom of the gorge,
Like a deep passion hidden in the soul,
That chafes in secret hunger for its sea:
Yet not so still but heaven finds its course;
And not so hid but that the yearning night
Broods over it, and feeds it with her stars.

—From "The Poetical Works of Edward Rowland Sill."

New York-Porto Rico Mail

Every Thursday afternoon about three o'clock Dock Number One is a busy place along the San Juan water front. The Coamo, or one of her sister ships in the New York-Porto Rico Line, is ready to leave. Street urchins swimming about the sides of the ship and diving for pennies thrown to them by passengers splash into safety under the pier; gang planks are hauled back into the wharf shed; mooring hawsers are cast loose, and with a warning blast of her whistle the Coamo backs into the harbor, swings her prow towards the northwest, and begins her fourteen hundred mile voyage home.

In one section of her hold she carries official United States mail bags, to be delivered early the next Monday morning in New York for further forwarding. The stamps on these letters and packages are United States stamps. Thirty-five years ago letters going from the island carried Spanish stamps. Thirty-five years before that, just after the first adhesive postage stamp in the world had been thought of, they carried the first Spanish issue, which bore the head of the reigning sovereign, Queen Isabella II. When, in England in 1840, the little black silhouettes of Queen Victoria appeared on stamps to commemorate the royal visit to London, nobody knew that the custom of placing colored squares on letters, which meant that the postage was paid by the sender, would soon spread to nearly every country in the world. Nor did the French schoolmaster who a few years later advised his boys to paste what foreign stamps they could collect in their geographies and atlases know that he was starting the first stamp collection.—From "West Indian Treasures," by WINIFRED HULBERT.

"Portrait of Madame Picasso": by Pablo Picasso

The Carnegie International Show

THE Twenty-ninth International Exhibition of Modern Paintings, recently opened in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, is one of the best cross-sections of western art yet provided in the United States.

The presence of the celebrated Matisse, most noted of living French painters, gave greater popular emphasis to the contemporary quality of the exhibition, and will doubtless focus public attention upon the group of three typical canvases by that influential modern.

From the evidence of the four hundred and thirty-nine canvases shown, of which two hundred and eighty-seven are by European and one hundred and fifty-two by American artists, art mentally and emotionally is still in the throes of change. But the current of change is itself changing. There has entered into the trend toward experimentation a seriousness not always found in the novel antics of some of the earlier sensation seekers. Whatever one may think, personally, or feel toward the trend of contemporary art, its honesty has been established both through the character and quality of the man pursuing it, and through the unbroken decade of serious experimentation.

Cubism to Classicism

The award to Pablo Picasso, exhibiting with the French, of the first prize of $1500 for his "Portrait of Madame Picasso" draws one's attention to this versatile art personality who has in his lifetime passed through so many art phases from Cubism to Classicism. His prize portrait, a study in browns, is almost severely classic, and is painted with austere restraint.

In direct contrast is "Interior" by the young American painter Alexander Brook, accorded the second prize of $1000, and, because the portrait of Madame Picasso was not for sale, the Lehman Prize of $2000, carrying in addition the purchase of the canvas. Here is a work with a crude, vivid vitality, that has its roots in French art, yet draws its atmosphere from an American environment, and when placed beside the typically French "Still-life" by Charles Dufresne, winner of a third prize of $500, serves to indicate that while contemporary art in virtually every western country has been conditioned by French art thought, such thought is rapidly becoming background source material from which is emerging a vividly national art, whether it be in Russia or in the United States.

Individuality of Russians

From the standpoint of individuality the Russians are, perhaps, the most interesting of the fifteen nationalities exhibiting. There is about their art a high-keyed color freshness, and an imaginative trend that can take the most commonplace subject matter and raise it to epic or to fairy-tale pitch. Thus, "Children on a Balcony" and "Berlin West" by Iuri Pimenov, or the delicate verdure phantasy "Landscape," by David Sternberg touch the quality of dream, while "After the Bath" by Kuzma Petroff-Vodkine offers a peasant epic. Three canvases by Paul Kouzenetzoff are again distinctively Russian in flavor.

Nationality plays its part also in the paintings from Spain, Poland, and in lesser degree from Czechoslovakia and the Scandinavian peninsula. The Polish group focuses upon the religious in subject matter, with an occasional peasant composition, or classic reversion. As in the work of all periods, the Christ theme is transplanted from its native Palestine to mirror the life and environment of the artists' own land. Thus "The Manger," by Casimir Simhulski, with its strong peasant setting and feeling for color and design is typically national, and holds far greater appeal than the tour de force Triptych, a huge and ambitious creation by Fryderyk Pautsch.

Spanish Romanticist

Spanish artists who reflect the feeling of their own land vibrate either to the romantic or to the brutal, while between lies the decorative fact-laden art of Valentin de Zubiaurre. Of the romanticists there is Hermengildo Anglada y Camarasa. The brilliance and mystery of Spanish womanhood find expression in his "The Girl of the Pagoda" and "La Granadina," while his "Serenading at Jaca" breathes star-sprinkled, moonlit romance weaving a background for the musicians who bend to the lilt of their measure. It is a glamorous Spain that he paints.

The art of Italy as shown in the International is curiously unconvincing, despite the mention-winning composition of fishermen by Montanari. Giovanni Romagnoli, with his soft, sweet flesh textures and his graceful sense of composition still strikes one as the salient note. One is unconvinced by the experiment "The Young Hercules," a tour de force in design by Giorgio de Chirico, and the three canvases by the veteran artist Mancini breathe an atmosphere of past rather than of present achievement.

The German section would seem to be developing a heavier French modernism. The group of compositions by Karl Hofer have strength and dignity, while the art of Max Liebermann bespeaks a lifetime of art accomplishment. Humor, often the saving grace of art, vibrates in the colors and forms of Karl Schmidt-Rottluff's "Masks."

Among the paintings from Czechoslovakia the three peasant costume compositions by Josa Uprka stand out as graceful and definite contributions to one's understanding of the country, while of the Swiss artists Rodolphe Bosshard with his "Steamer on Lake Leman" and his "Buddha" gains a curiously individual effect of bodies swimming in a mystical environment. The Dutch painters, with the exception of Lizzy Angsingh whose "Winter" is a throw-back to an older art tradition, have little national flavor. "Gypsy Dance," a vivid interpretation Cornelis Johannes makes in which one can almost hear the cries and feel the rhythm, is perhaps the most individual conception.

Great Britain and France

The sections devoted to the painters of France and of Great Britain, the largest after that given to the United States, reveal the tremendous difference in emotional tempo between the two nations. Art in Great Britain would still seem to fear the modern freedom of expression. It stands more on its dignity in the present International than that of any other national division. While there are a few freely handled studies, most particularly in the realm of character interpretation as in Vanessa Bell's "Portrait of Madame X" and "Reflections" by Adrian Daintry, the clear, well-handled illustrative flavor of Dod Procter and Laura Knight is still more congenial to the contemporary trend of British art.

There are some excellent portraits, such as the finely modeled, well-constructed head of the artist, "Henry Rushbury," by Gerald Brockhurst, and the character study of Dr. Stresemann by Augustus John.

The French section, mother as it is of art tendencies in the surrounding European countries, and of the contemporary movement in the United States, offers an interesting cross-section of present accomplishment, especially in the capital city of art.

Matisse is, of course, the keynote of much more than is happening in his own three particular canvases.

DOROTHY GRAFLY.

The Little House

I am a London house and a very little house, standing in a fashionable square near Hyde Park. I have known my ups and downs. Once was the time when I was almost in the country and the link-boys used to make a fuss at having to escort my lady so far in her Sedan-chair. It is a long way to the country now, for the city has spread out miles beyond me. Within sight through the trees at the end of the square, red motor buses pass, bumping their way rowdily on to Hammersmith and Kew. In my young days these places were villages, but I am told they are full of noises now. I have at least escaped that, for our square is a backwater of quiet and leads to nowhere, having an entrance only at one end. We all look very much alike, with tiny areas, the stone steps leading up from the pavement, one window blinking out from each of the other floors and a verandah running straight across us. In summer-time the verandah is gay with flowers. Our only difference is the colour we are painted, especially the colour of our doors. Mine is white; but some of our neighbors' are blue, some green, some red. We are very proud of the front-doors in our square. In the middle stands a railed-in garden, to which none but our owners have access. Its trees are as ancient as ourselves. Behind us, so hidden that it is almost forgotten, stands the grey parish-church.—From "The Little House," by CONINGSBY DAWSON.

Tunnel

Under the Hudson roars the night express;
Above the sleepers rolls the deep dark tide,
Quite impotent to force its way inside
This man-wrought challenge to its strain and stress.

The long train bears through concrete catacombs
Recumbent forms immured in flying walls:
Those whom the world or love or duty calls—
Some leaving, some returning to their homes.

Strange commonplace that briefly thus allies
The great, the meek, the cynical, the wise,
To trust in wisdom not their own, until
Respective journeys ended, they alight
With scarce a thought of past and present skill
That brought them through the river and old night.

ALICE LAWRY GOULD.

Sweet Scents

When Spring is in the air,
When, earthward, all is fair,
While sunshine, everywhere,
Tips merry waves at sea;
Then—let me smell the breeze,
That shimmers through pine trees;
But, greater joys than these
In cherry blossoms be!

When Summer-night moonbeams
Come softly, as sweet dreams,
They radiate, it seems,
In some mysterious way;
Then—let me smell the flowers,
That blazed through golden hours;
But, sweeter still are bowers
Near fields of New Mown Hay!

When Autumn tints the leaves,
Where sunshine gold inweaves,
My soul no longer grieves
For things that matter not;
Then—let me smell a rose,
That in your garden grows;
But, brighter bloom, in rows,
Geraniums near that spot!

When Winter comes, it will
Bring with it frost and chill,
But, there are scents that thrill
With Yuletide drawing near;
Then—let me smell the roast;
And drink with you this toast:
"God give your home, both host
And guests, tonight, Good Cheer!

KILBEE GORDON.

Near Grasse

I walked on, into the land of flowers—flowers grown not for their beauty but for their scent, and grown in terraced fields, just like any other crop. Grasse, the center of the industry, draws supplies for its scents and soaps, pomades and oils, from miles of country around it, and I was getting near to Grasse. There were great plantations of roses, all carefully pruned and trained on low trellises, but not yet in flower. Sometimes the rows were interspersed with vines, and many of the fields were bordered with mulberries. There were ledges covered with the green foliage of violets, and great double heads of purple, scented bloom peeping out of it. There were fields of jasmine, of tuberoses; terraces of lavender, of lilies of the valley, carnations, mignonette; gardens of orange trees, grown more for their flowers than for their fruit; and of course groves of olives, of which the oil forms so important a part in the local manufactures. This day and the next day I walked for miles with the scent of flowers all about me.

I climbed up to another Châteauneuf; there must be a round dozen of them in Provence alone, and they are all very old. This was another most picturesque hill town, and again I thought I might get a bed there. But I could get no such thing, and after sitting for half an hour on a terrace and enjoying the wide view I set out again as the sun sank behind the hills to walk to Grasse.—ARCHIBALD MARSHALL, in "A Spring Walk in Provence."

Waarheid maakt Vrij

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science

EEN kort nieuwsbericht, dat van ongewoon belang was en de gedachte veel voedsel gaf, werd door iemand, die Christian Science bestudeerde, in een dagblad gelezen. Het artikeltje verhaalde, dat in een afgelegen gehucht in het Zuiden van de Vereenigde Staten een bejaarde Neger gevonden was, die nooit gehoord had van de Proclamatie tot afschaffing der slavernij. Hij geloofde nog een slaaf te zijn. Het is duidelijk, dat waar hij zulks geloofde, hij in alle opzichten nog een slaaf was. Dit echter was niet door de eene of andere wet, maar door zijne onbekendheid met het feit, dat de slavernij afgeschaft was. Onwetendheid draagt er altijd toe bij slervelingen tot slaven te maken, en alleen in de mate dat deze onwetendheid door de waarheid wordt uitgedreven, worden zij waarlijk vrij gemaakt.

Eeuwenlang werden onze voorvaderen in eene zekere mentale slavernij gehouden door hunne onwetendheid omtrent de waarheid betreffende het zonnestelsel. Zij geloofden, dat de aarde plat en bewegingloos was en het middelpunt van het heelal, en dat de zon zich om de aarde heen draaide. Aan de overzijde van den onmetelijken oceaan, die hunne kusten bespoelde, lag het groot westelijke werelddeel op ontdekking te wachten, maar bijgeloof en vrees beperkten de menschheid tot een klein gedeelte van het aardoppervlak, evengoed alsof dit de geheele aarde uitmaakte.

De waarheid contrent het zonnestelsel vond echter ten slotte haar weg in het ontvankelijk bewustzijn van Copernicus, en hoewel vrees voor vervolging deze gewichtige ontdekking gedurende vele jaren verborgen hield, kon zij niet vernietigd worden. De idee, welke in het bewustzijn van éénen mensch geboren was, werd als waar gezien en erkend door allen, en de vrijmaking der menschheid van dezen vorm van gebondenheid door onwetendheid was aangevangen.

Het voorgaande typeert de wijze waarop slervelingen, onwetend van 's menschen van-God-gegeven heerschappij, zich tot slaven lieten maken van de zoogenaamde wetten van het vleeschelijk gemoed, welke tot disharmonie leiden, zooals de wetten van erfelijkheid, epidemieën, besmetting en dergelijke. Hebben slervelingen niet deze valsche wetten gedlend, evenals de Neger, in het nieuwsbericht genoemd, voortzwoegde in de meening, dat hij een slaaf was? Maar Christian Science openbaart de glorievolle waarheid, dat veronderstelde stoffelijke wetten niet Gods wetten zijn. De ware wet berust op en gaat uit van het goddelijk Beginsel. Deze éene oneindige oorzaak nu moet goed zijn, want het kwade is zelf-vernietigend en kan zich daarom niet in stand houden. Wetten voortkomend uit het Beginsel moeten noodwendig deel hebben aan den goddelijken aard, en deswege volmaakt en harmonisch zijn. Dit is immer waar geweest, evenals de waarheid, welke wij nu omtrent het zonnestelsel kennen, altijd bestaan heeft; doch door verkeerde opvoeding en gemis aan geestelijke visie zijn slervelingen slachtoffers geworden van waangeloof, dat, voor degenen die het aannemen, als wet schijnt te werken, en zich zelfs de plaats en de macht van Gods wetten schijnt aan te matigen. Doch zooals de waarheid omtrent het zonnestelsel zich ten slotte een weg baande in de ontvankelijke gedachte, zoo heeft ook de waarheid van de Wetenschap van het zijn haren weg gevonden tot een bewustzijn, gereed om haar te ontvangen en uitiirig eraan te geven. Op blz. 226 van „Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" heeft Mary Baker Eddy, de Ontdekster en Grondlegster van Christian Science gezegd: „De stem van God ten behoeve van den Afrikaanschen slaaf deed zich nog in ons land hooren, toen de stem van den heraut van dezen nieuwen kruistocht den grondtoon van universeele vrijheid liet weerklinken, eene volleré erkenning vragend van de rechten van den mensch als een Zoon van God, eischend dat de kluisters van zonde, ziekte en dood van het menschelijk gemoed afgenomen zouden worden, en dat de vrijheid ervan verkregen zou worden niet door menschelijken krijg, niet met bajonet en bloed, maar door des Christus' goddelijke Wetenschap."

Als de waarheid omtrent Gods wetten het ontvankelijk bewustzijn binnentreedt, wordt gezien, dat onechte wetten, welke tot disharmonie leidden, zonder grond zijn, en begint de vrijheid van den mensch aan het licht te komen. Een voorbeeld hiervan biedt de ervaring van iemand, die jarenlang aan zware verkoudheden geleden had, en ten gevolge hiervan lichamelijk in een zeer verzwakten toestand verkeerde. Christian Science werd onder hare aandacht gebracht, en zij verzocht een practitioner om hulp. Haar werd uitgelegd dat de wetten, die door vrees voor atmosferische invloeden schenen te werken, slechts de schijnbare macht bezaten, welke valsch waangeloof eraan geeft, en dat volgens de goddelijke Wetenschap iemand alleen kan lijden door het overtreden van eene moreele wet. Aldus leerde zij protest aan te teekenen tegen deze valsche wetten, met het gevolg dat zij, nadat zij de waarheid had leeren kennen, gedurende vele jaren bijna nooit meer verkouden was en haar algemeene lichamelijke gesteldheid verbeterde. Klaarblijkelijk was het hare onwetendheid geweest, die haar in slavernij had gehouden, en de waarheid, verstaan en gedemonstreerd, had haar de vrijheid geschonken.

Wat een ziek sterveling genoemd wordt, is alleen iemand die schijnbaar gebonden is door valsch waangeloof of onechte wetten, en Christian Science predikt allen, in de woorden van Jesaja: „dat gij losmaakt de knoopen der goddeloosheid, dat gij ontdoet de banden des juks, en dat gij vrij loslaat de verpletterden, en alle juk verscheurt."

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande Christian Science literatuur (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Christian Science Uitgevers Genootschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Home Fires

If you looked straight out in front of you, the first objects that caught your eye were chimneys, and again chimneys! They stood on high at regular intervals along the roofs, crowned with chimney pots of many shapes and colors. Perhaps these had been replaced at different times, which accounted for their diverse patterns; or perhaps this particular chimney demanded a longer or shorter chimney pot, or it smoked, and a cowl surmounted it. And some of the pots were round and some were square, some were long and thin, and others were short and stout; and they were gray, and yellow, and red, and many were almost black. Soft, evanescent wisps of gray smoke rose slowly, hovering pensively, faded into the misty atmosphere, dreaming, it seemed, of the hidden hearths below. And if the wind blew, the smoke flew out against the racing clouds, and here and there a gray cowl spun merrily round as though it were a dancer; but the chimneys, all of them, stood upright and steady; for a responsibility rested upon them. They guarded the home fires.

You could not help wondering where was the own special hearth of each chimney. A big cozy nursery, perhaps, with flames leaping within a high fender, and Nurse in her snowy apron, little children with their toys upon the hearth rug, and, maybe, one, more serious, watching the red glow, and seeing pictures in the heart of the fire. Or a dimly lit library, with books everywhere; the walls lined with shelves, and tables heaped with books, and the firelight, as it rose and fell, lighting the varied binding of the countless volumes. And one sitting there beside a little lamp, and a flickering fire; who reads—and dreams—and ponders.

Or a gay little room of cretonnes and colored hangings and cheerful prints; the resting place, when work is over, of some bright young girl, full of enthusiasm, one whose steps run swiftly forward, with the urge to far-reaching interests. Her fire is mostly wood; and the logs crackle, and send showers of sparks flying up the chimney, and the ashes are scented, and the smoke has the resinous tang of fir woods.

So many of the chimneys have their fires in little rooms; but here is one that is different. A big room, more like a barn, completely bare of ornament; but speaking of a pursuing energy for work. Benches, tools, wheels, lathes; and a man whose hands are soiled with labor. The brow contemplative, the eyes deeply brooding over the task. His fire is a handful of red embers. And yet another little hearth center is the kitchen of a tiny house, where, now that the day's work has drawn to its close, the family has gathered. Everything glimmers and gleams with dancing light and shadow in the firelight. The stove black and shining, the brasses polished brightly, the kettle of burnished copper. A meal is spread upon the table before the fire; there is a sense of warmth, happiness, thankfulness, kindly affection.

High aloft, in their long ranks, across the gray roofs, stand the chimneys on guard, always at their posts, watching over the fires that burn on hearths far below. And the dim wreaths of smoke rise up, lifting, wavering, vanishing, lifting; symbols of the hidden fires, ever burning, the fires of home.

Truth Liberates

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A BRIEF news item which was of unusual interest and which provided much food for thought was read in a daily newspaper by a student of Christian Science. The article stated that in a remote hamlet of the South an aged Negro had been found who had never heard of the Emancipation Proclamation. He still believed himself to be a slave. It is quite plain that, believing thus, he was to all intents and purposes still a slave. This, however, was not because of any law, but because of his ignorance of the fact that slavery had been abolished. Ignorance always tends to enslave mortals, and only in the degree that this ignorance is dispelled by the truth are they made truly free.

For centuries the ancients were held in a certain mental bondage because of their ignorance of the truth regarding the solar system. They believed the earth to be flat and motionless, occupying the center of the universe with the sun passing around it. Beyond the wide expanse of ocean which lapped their shores lay the great western hemisphere waiting to be discovered, but superstition and fear limited the people to a small portion of the earth's surface as verily as if it constituted the whole.

However, the truth about the solar system at last found its way into the receptive consciousness of Copernicus; and though fear of persecution kept this momentous discovery suppressed for many years, it could not be destroyed. The idea born to the consciousness of one was seen to be the truth and was acknowledged by all, and the freeing of mankind from this form of bondage due to ignorance had begun.

The foregoing is typical of the way in which mortals, ignorant of man's God-given dominion, have submitted to bondage to the so-called laws of the carnal mind which make for discord, such as the laws of heredity, epidemic, infection, and the like. Have not mortals served under these false laws even as the Negro mentioned in the news story labored on in the belief that he was a slave? But Christian Science reveals the glorious truth that supposititious material laws are not God's laws. True law is based upon and proceeds from divine Principle. Now this one infinite cause must be good, for evil is self-destructive and therefore cannot sustain itself. Laws proceeding from Principle must of necessity partake of its divine nature, and so must be perfect and harmonious. This has always been true, even as the fact which is now known about the solar system always existed; but because of erroneous education and lack of spiritual vision mortals have become the victims of false beliefs which, to those who accept them, seem to operate as law, and even claim to usurp the place and power of God's laws. But as the truth about the solar system found its way at last into receptive thought, so also the truth of the Science of being found its way into a consciousness ready to receive it and to give it expression. On page 226 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written, "The voice of God in behalf of the African slave was still echoing in our land, when the voice of the herald of this new crusade sounded the keynote of universal freedom, asking a fuller acknowledgment of the rights of man as a Son of God, demanding that the fetters of sin, sickness, and death be stricken from the human mind and that its freedom be won, not through human warfare, not with bayonet and blood, but through Christ's divine Science."

As the truth about God's laws enters receptive consciousness, the spurious laws, which had made for discord, are seen to be baseless, and the individual's freedom begins to be manifested. An example of this was seen in the experience of one who had suffered for years from heavy colds, and as a result found herself in a much impaired physical condition. Christian Science was brought to her attention, and she sought the services of a practitioner. It was explained to her that the laws which had seemed to operate through fear of atmospheric conditions have only the seeming power which false belief gives them, and that according to divine Science one can suffer only from breaking a moral law. Thus she learned to enter her protest against these false laws, with the result that for several years after she learned the truth she had scarcely a symptom of cold and her general physical condition improved. Evidently it had been her ignorance which had held her in bondage, and the truth, understood and demonstrated, which had brought her freedom.

What is known as a sick mortal is but one who is seemingly bound by false beliefs or spurious laws; and the mission of Christian Science toward all such is, in the words of Isaiah, "to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch.]

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EASIER TONE DISPLAYED BY STOCK MARKET

Week-End Profit-Taking Causes Moderate Recessions

NEW YORK (AP)—The stock market once more showed inability to accomplish more than a two-day rally today, but most of the advances of the past days were well maintained.

Inasmuch as the market has not closed higher more than two successive days in more than two months, Wall Street was not surprised.

Furthermore, it is not unusual for advances to be halted on the last day of the week, as in-and-out traders are anxious to take profits before the week-end closing.

Farm implement shares were conspicously weak, but losses elsewhere were mostly from fractions to a point. The closing tone was heavy. Trading was light, sales approximating 1,200,000 for the two-hour session.

The steel shares continued to reflect the reassuring surveys of the industry before the American Iron & Steel Institute yesterday. U. S. Steel and Bethlehem both closed fractionally higher. Other shares showing slight gains included North American, Corn Products, Radio Keith, Texas Corporation and Westinghouse Electric. Several gains of one to three points were recorded in the first half hour, but these were mostly lost before the close.

Case, frequently a wide mover, was a weak feature, tumbling more than 12 points to a new low. International Harvester lost three points, and Allied Chemical decined as much. Foster-Wheeler and Stone & Webster lost about two.

Shares closing a point or so lower included General Electric, American Telephone, Woolworth, American Can, Erie, Air Reduction, Union Carbide, General Motors, Kennecott and Safeway. Montgomery-Ward sagged a point to a new low at 19¾, in further selling evidently reflecting the dividend omission.

Steel News Encouraging

A bright spot in the day's news was a report indicating slight acceleration of steel mill activity in the Youngstown Area next week. Wall Street was not much impressed by it, however, in view of yesterday's statements of executives at the Iron and Steel Institute, indicating expectations of little change until after the turn of the year.

The seasonal buying of rails has been disappointing to the steel trade, having attained only about half the volume of 1928 or 1927 at this time. The reduced earnings of the careers have tended to restrict buying.

The Weekly Mercantile Reviews reported that the colder weather had stimulated sales of seasonal merchandise. Also, they were in agreement with recent analyses indicating that a change in trend has probably occurred, but that upward progress will be slow. Commercial failure for the last week, as reported by Dun's, were unfavorable, numering 491, contrasted with 460 for the previous week, and 455 a year ago.

New commercial car registrations, as reported from 28 states for September, disclosed an interesting change of trend, with a gain of 6 6-10 per cent over August, although 29 per cent below September, 1929. If this tendency is born out when all states have reported, it will be the first time in four years that September truck sales have exceeded August.

Bond Prices Improve

The strong tone of Brazilian bonds overshadowed quiet improvement in the domestic list today. Continuing their sharp rise toward the levels at which they sold a month ago, BrBazilian Government, state and municipal issues registered gains of several points. Several other Latin-American issues were strong.

Brazilian 8s and 6½s led the advance. Bonds of the states of Sao Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul, and the Rio de Janeiro municipals rallied two to five points. Bolivian 7s were strong.

While the domestic section displayed some irregularity, further improvement was reflected in the quiet movement of high-grade issues where most changes were on the upside. Baltimore & Ohio 5s, Nickel Plate 5½s and Southern Railway 4s showed good fractional gains.

International Telephone debenture 5s rallied more than a point.

DOWNTURNS IN WHEAT FOLLOW CROP REPORTS

CHICAGO (AP)—Big crop estimates from Argentina and Australia, together with downturns in Liverpool quotations, led to early lower prices here today for wheat.

Opening ⅛ to ½c off, Chicago wheat future deliveries underwent afterward an additional setback. Corn started unchanged to ⅜c decline, rallied a little, and subsequently sagged again.

Opening prices were: Wheat, Dec. old .79⅛@⅜, new .79¾; Mar. old .83⅜@½, new .83½@⅝; May old .84⅝@⅞, new .85¼@½; July new .85½. Corn, Dec. old .78⅛@1⅛, new .78⅛; Mar. old .79¾, new .80⅛@⅜; May old .82¼@⅝, new .82⅜@½. Oats, Dec. old .36⅜; May old .39⅝@½, new .39⅝.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Sale	Close
December	11.03	11.04	11.03	11.04	10.95
January	11.13	11.13	11.13	11.13	11.07
March	11.33	11.44	11.32	11.35	11.29
May	11.52	11.68	11.52	11.59	11.51
July	11.71	11.85	11.71	11.81	11.70

Spots 11.15, up 15 points.
b—Bid. Tone at close, steady.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Close	Prev. Close
December	11.06	11.16	11.02	11.09	10.92	
January	11.18	11.27	11.15	11.21	11.15	
March	11.42	11.56	11.39	11.44	11.39	
May	11.66	11.77	11.63	11.70	11.59	
July	11.85	11.94	11.85	11.88	11.86	

Tone at close, steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Close	Prev. Close
October	5.86	5.87	5.86	5.87	5.83	
December	5.91	5.96	5.90	5.96	5.89	
January	5.97	6.01	5.94	6.01	5.94	
March	6.06	6.13	6.06	6.13	6.06	
May	6.18	6.23	6.17	6.22	6.16	
July	6.28	6.32	6.27	6.31	6.26	

Spots 6.46, up 41 points. Tone at close, steady. Sales 4000; (American) 2300.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Close	Prev. Close
October	10.80	10.88	10.75	10.85	10.74	
December	10.98	11.10	10.93	11.00	10.95	
January	11.11	11.23	11.05	11.13	11.07	
March	11.35	11.47	11.30	11.35	11.29	
May	11.57	11.71	11.53	11.59	11.51	
July	11.78	11.88	11.64	11.61	11.70	

Tone at close, steady.

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Oct. 25	Oct. 24
24⅛	15⅛	1.40	Abitibi	100	18	18	18	19⅛
86¼	37	.6	Abitibi pf	100	38	38	38	..
37⅜	19¾	1.80	Adams Ex	1700	21K	21½	21½	21¾
38¾	29¾	1½	Addressograph	500	33⅛	31	33½	..
1¼	..	..	Ahumada	900	⅞	½	⅞	..
156⅜	98⅜	..	3 Air Reduc	3400	107	1-04½	105½	105⅞
3¼	2	..	Ajax Rubber	100	¾	¾	¾	..
9¼	4¾	..	Alaska Jun	900	6¼	6	6¼	6¼
38¼	19⅞	..	Alleghany	11900	13⅝	11⅞	13	11⅝
343	199½	6t	Allied Chem	1300	218½	213½	213½	216⅛
68	39½	3	Allis-Chal	1600	41¾	41	41	41
31½	18	2	Amarada	400	24¼	24½	24½	24½
10⅝	2	..	Am Ag Ch	1900	2½	2½	2½	..
41¾	21⅞	..	Am Ag Ch pf	200	26¾	26¾	26¾	28
97⅜	60	2	Am Bk Note	300	63¼	63	63¼	62½
55½	22⅝	..	Am Bosch	1000	26⅛	25⅝	26⅛	26⅛
84⅝	38½	2.40	Am Brakje	100	38¼	38¼	38¼	37⅝
21¾	8⅜	..	Am Br Bov	2000	11⅜	10⅞	11¼	10K
153½	108¼	4t	Am Can	23800	121⅛	119	119¼	120⅛
116	75	7	Am Car pf	200	75	75	75	..
69⅞	37⅜	3	Am Chain	400	40⅞	40¼	40⅝	40¼
51¼	36⅜	2t	Am Chicle	100	41	41	41	41
23	9¼	..	Am Com Alc	400	12½	12	12	12⅜
30⅞	10½	1	Am En Til	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	10
101¾	36	..	Am & FFw	10500	44	42⅜	42½	43⅛
101	60¼	6	Am & FP 6	110	88	88	88	85
100⅜	82	..	Am & FP 2pf	100	83	82	82	..
41⅞	27⅝	3t	Am Ice	100	29¼	28¼	29¼	29
67½	78	6	Am Ice pf	100	80	80	80	..
58⅝	23¼	2t	Am Int Corp	1800	26⅜	25½	25⅝	25⅜
35	9¾	..	Am La Fr pf	200	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10⅜
118½	76½	7	Am Loco pf	100	84	84	84	..
14½	3½	..	Am Mach & Met	200	4	4	4	4⅛
51½	18⅝	3	Am Metals	200	22¾	22¾	22¾	23⅛
119⅝	58	1t	Am Pw&Lt	400	66⅝	65⅞	65⅞	65
89⅝	80	5	Am P&L pf st	300	88	87	88	86⅜
39¾	26	1½	Am Radiat	9500	22⅜	22	22¼	21⅞
37	8⅛	..	Am Remub	100	11	11	11	10
100⅞	35⅜	2t	Am Roll Mill	1300	38½	37⅞	38¼	37⅜
103⅜	100	6	Am Smelt 2pf	600	100⅜	103	100	..
79½	51	4	Am Smelt	1500	54⅜	54	54	54½
52¼	29	3	Am Sti Fnd	600	31⅞	30	31⅛	29⅜
23¼	5¾	..	Am Solv pf	200	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7
55½	39	2t	Am Stores	200	39¼	39¼	39¼	39½
69⅝	40	8	Am Sugar	8200	44	43	44	43⅛
274¼	192¾	9	Am Tel&T	5400	200⅜	198⅞	198⅝	200
124⅞	69	1t	Am Wat W	2900	77½	75⅝	75⅞	76⅛
20¼	..	..	Am Wool	400	8¼	7⅞	8¼	7½
44⅞	18¼	..	Am Wool pf	300	22	21	22	20⅜
17⅞	5¼	..	Am Zinc	400	5⅞	5½	5⅞	5⅜
81½	33	2½	Anaconda	10400	35⅞	34	34	35
51¼	30	2.40	Anchor Cap	8500	33½	33	33½	32½
27¼	14¾	1	Andes Cop	1400	16	15⅜	16	15½
29¾	17½	2	Arch Dan	1700	20⅜	19½	20	19⅜
82⅜	71	7	Armour D pf	200	72	71	71	72
8½	3½	..	Arm Ill A	600	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅝
2⅞	1¾	..	Arm Ill B	1000	2	2	2	2
65	51	7	Arm Ill pf	200	51	51	51	..
50½	26⅝	2½	Asso Dry G	400	31	30½	30½	30¼
95¼	85	6	Asso DG 1pf	100	91	91	91	..
242½	194	10	Atchison	1700	203⅜	201	201	201⅜
175½	118.	10	Atl Coast L	500	120	120	120	..
51⅜	21⅞	1t	Atl Refin	2600	22⅜	22½	22½	22¼
37	11	1t	Atlas Stores	600	15	12½	15	12⅝
263¾	68	4t	Auburn Auto	3200	76¼	72	74	75
81¾	37	3	Auto Strop A	100	67	67	67	68¾
99⅛	33¼	..	Aviation	1100	4½	4	4	4

—B—

38	19¾	1⅜	Baldwin	9600	26½	26	26	26¾
116	100	7	Baldwin pf	190	100	100	100	..
122⅜	79¼	7	Balt & O	1200	83½	81½	82½	82
84½	58⅛	3½	Bangor & A	300	61	61	61	60
34	14⅛	2	Barnsdall A	1200	16⅜	15⅞	16	16¼
92	67	4	Beatrice	100	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	77¼
109¼	101¼	7	Beatrice pf	100	106	106	106	107
70⅛	48	3	Beechnut	2800	19⅜	18⅛	18½	19½
57⅜	17⅜	2	Bendix	500	43¼	42⅜	42¾	43
56¼	31⅞	2	Best & Co	5700	75½	74⅞	75¼	75¼
110¼	69¼	6	Beth Steed	1300	123½	123½	123½	123½
134	122	7	Beth Steel pf	1300	218½	213½	213½	216⅛
41½	23	1½	Blaw Knox	1300	25½	25¼	25¼	24½
69	16	1½	Bohn Alum	1400	19¼	19¼	19½	19
90⅜	60¼	3t	Borden	1800	69⅜	68⅛	69	69⅜
50½	16½	3	Borg Warner	1400	17½	17	17	17
25⅜	12⅛	..	Briggs	9500	17⅜	16⅛	16⅜	17
22¼	4	..	Brockway	400	5⅜	5	5	5
84⅜	58¾	4	Bklyn Man T	700	69⅞	69	96⅞	69
178¼	106⅜	5	Bklyn Un G	100	114	114	114	112¼
30⅜	12⅛	..	Bruns Balke	100	13	13	13	13
31⅞	13	1	Bucyrus	1000	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	15⅝
117	107¾	7	Bucyrus pf	200	113½	113½	113½	114¾
43	23½	2½	Buey cv pf	400	28	27¼	28	28
68	54	..	Budd Mfg pf	10	58	58	58	..
16⅜	5¼	1	Budd Mfg	300	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅛
14⅜	7½	1	Budd Wheel	1100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
74	18½	..	Bullard	1200	20½	19¾	20½	19⅛
35	15¼	..	Burns Br B	100	38¼	38¼	38¼	37⅜
51⅞	25	1	Burroughs	1400	27¼	26⅜	26⅝	26⅞
48½	26	2½	Bush Term	200	27¼	27¼	27½	27½
29⅜	12	..	Butterick	2300	13⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12½
112⅜	47½	..	Byers	2800	53⅞	51	51	52⅜

—C—

2½	⅞	..	Callahan	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
89⅞	33¼	..	Calu & Ariz	600	40	40	40	37
33⅜	8½	..	Calu & Hecla	600	9	8⅝	9	9
57⅜	50	5	Canada Dry	500	53½	53⅛	53⅛	52½
52¼	40	..	Can Pac N wi	800	43⅛	42¾	42¾	43
28¾	11⅛	..	Capital Adm	100	12½	12½	12½	12¾
105	103½	6	Case C&O st	10	103½	103½	103½	108
262¼	115⅛	6	Case Thresh	3500	127	115⅛	115½	128
132	115	7	Case Th pf	30	119¼	119	119¼	..
79¾	35⅛	3	Caterpillar	1900	36¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
12	9	..	Celotex ct	1800	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	..
66	9	3	Celotex	1700	10¼	10⅛	10¼	9½
20⅜	10⅝	..	Celanese Corp	1600	20⅜	17¾	20⅜	17½
30½	20⅜	1½	Cen Aguirre	200	24½	24½	24½	24⅜
8¼	3½	..	Century Rib	100	4	4	4	..
65¾	20½	..	Cerro de P	1400	32⅝	31⅝	31⅝	32½
67⅞	18⅜	4.20	Checker Cab	1800	21¾	20⅞	20⅞	20⅜
62½	42	3	Ches Corp	1200	49½	48⅞	49	49
51⅛	40	2.50	Ches & Ohio	2600	44½	43¼	43½	43
10⅜	1½	..	Chi & Alt pf	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅝
17¾	6⅜	..	Chi Gt West	2000	7⅞	7½	7⅞	6⅝
52⅜	25	..	Chi Gt W pf	1800	27½	26¾	26¾	26¼
26⅜	8⅛	..	Chi M&SP	1400	9¼	8¾	8¾	9
46⅝	13⅜	..	Chi M&StP pf	1400	15⅝	15	15	15⅜
89⅞	45	5	Chi & NW	100	48	48	48	46
37	9	..	Chi Pneu	600	10⅜	9	10	10⅛
125⅛	70¾	7	Chi RI	100	73	73	73	71¼
104⅜	97¾	6	Chi RI 6%	100	98	98	98	97½
43	15⅜	3	Chrysler	3000	17¾	17	17	17⅜
67⅜	32½	2.40	Childs	100	36½	36½	36½	..
49	35¾	3.60t	City Ice	100	37	37	37	37
98¾	79	7½	City Ice pf	100	81½	81½	81½	81
191⅝	133¼	6	Coca Cola	100	170	170	170	172
64⅞	49	2½	Col Palm	100	51	51	51	50
35¾	12	..	Collins&A	1700	15	14½	15	14
77	24¾	..	Colo P&I	1600	28⅝	27⅝	27½	28¾
87	42¼	2t	Colum Gas	3500	45¾	45½	45½	45¼
110	104¼	6	Col Gas pf A	100	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼
199	84¾	6	Col Carbon	1800	94⅞	92	93	93½
37⅜	10½	¾	Col Graph	1200	13¼	12¾	12⅞	13⅛
50	18⅜	2	Com Cred	600	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	20¼
4⅝	3⅛	3	Com Cred A	100	36	36	36	35¾
55	26	1.60t	Com Inv Tr	100	29½	29½	29½	39
23¼	4	..	Com Inv war	100	4	4	4	..
38	17¼	1	Com Sol	6000	19¾	18½	19	19
6	3½	..	Com Pw Tr war st	100	3½	3½	3½	..
20¼	9⅞	.60	Comwith So	5000	10⅛	10	10	10
104¾	98½	6	Comwith So pf	6000	99¼	99⅛	99¼	98¾
57	35½	3	Conde Nast	200	36	36	36	35¾
27⅜	12⅝	2	Con Film	100	15	13⅝	15	15½
136⅞	92¼	4	Con Gas	4500	99⅜	97⅝	98	98⅛
105½	99⅛	5	Con Gas pf	500	103½	103	103	103⅜
62	40	6	Con Ry C pf	200	39	39	39	..
2	½	..	Con Textile	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
22½	11⅝	1.20	Contain A	500	15⅜	15	15⅛	15½
52½	19½	..	Cont Bak A	900	23½	23¼	23¼	22¾
7	2⅛	..	Con Bak B	800	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3⅛
94⅞	66¼	8	Cont Bak pf	100	72	72⅜	72⅜	72
71⅜	46	2½	Cont Can	1000	50½	49¾	49¾	50
20½	12	..	Cont Oil	900	13½	12⅝	13⅛	13
40⅞	12¾	1	Cont Shares	2600	13½	13¼	13½	13
111⅜	74½	3t	Corn Prod	1900	81¼	80½	80¼	79¼
33	10	..	Coty	800	12¾	12½	12½	12⅛
35⅜	25½	2t	Creom of Wh	500	29¼	28¾	28¾	29
58⅜	34	2.40	Crown Cork	100	36	36	36	32⅜
36	32	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	32	32	32	32⅜
93⅝	62½	5	Crucible	100	65	65	65	65
117	104	7	Crucible pf	10	108	108	108	109
7	1	..	Cuba Cane Prod	100	2	2	2	1¾
43	38⅛	4	Cudahy	400	41	40½	41	39⅞
126½	99	6	Curtis Pub	100	101	101	101	101
121½	114⅞	7	Curtis P pf	100	118	118	118	118
14⅞	4	..	Curtiss Wr	1400	4⅞	4½	4½	4¼
19¾	5⅝	..	Curtiss Wr A	1000	6⅛	6	6	6
90½	50⅛	3½	Cutler	100	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	52

—D—

43⅝	18¾	..	Davison	100	20	20	20	20
30	14	2.40	Debenham	100	15	15	15	14⅜
153	97½	6	Del Lac&W	400	99	98	98	98½
253¾	185	8	Del Edison	300	190	189	190	185½
114¾	99	7	Devoe & R 1pf	100	106	105½	105½	..
254½	139	8	Diamond M	1800	213	213½	218	212
10⅜	6¾	1	Dome Mines	600	2⅛	8	8⅛	8
30⅜	14½	1.20	Com Stores	1000	14⅞	14⅜	14⅝	14⅝
145¼	90½	4	Dupont	1700	98⅞	96	96¼	97
123	114½	6	Dupont deb	300	120⅜	120¼	120¼	..
57⅛	28	..	Durham H pf	20	28	28	28	28

—E—

255¼	175¾	5	East Kodak	2000	192½	189	189	192
37¼	12½	3	Eaton Axle	100	15½	14	15½	13⅝
114⅜	33	6	Elec Auto L	4000	43⅜	42½	42½	42
110¾	104¼	7	El Auto L pf	100	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝	..
99¾	72¼	..	Elec Boat	200	37⅞	37⅜	37⅞	..
103½	44	1	Elec P&L	4500	52⅞	51¼	51⅞	51¼
102	93	..	El P&Lt 6pf	400	54¼	54½	54½	54
59⅝	38	5	End John	100	41	41	41	40½
66	39½	2.20	Eng P S	200	46½	46	46½	..
50⅜	30¾	2½	Equit Bldg	500	36¼	36⅛	36¼	36⅛
67⅜	48½	4	Erie 1 pf	200	49¼	49¼	49¼	..
63¾	30¼	..	Erie	3000	36	32½	33¼	34½
30¾	4	..	Evans Auto L	400	5⅝	5½	5½	5
39¾	7	..	Fairbanks pf		10	8	8	8

—F—

90¼	59⅜	1½	Fed Lt&Tr	100	59½	59½	59½	..
43	28	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	400	29⅝	29⅜	29⅜	29¼
69¼	51½	2.60	Fidelity Ins	200	53¼	53	53	52
61¾	41¼	2½	First Nat St	400	43¼	42⅜	42⅜	43
1½	1	..	Fisk Rubber	700	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50⅞	14	2	Follansbee B	400	16	16	16	16
21	2¾	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	200	3⅞	3½	3½	3¼
104⅛	56¼	2	Fosetr & Wh	2700	63⅞	60	60	62
50	23¼	..	Fourth Nat Inv	1200	26	26	26	25½
57⅜	16¼	4	Fox A	3600	39⅜	38	38⅜	39¼
53½	31¾	4t	Freeport Tx	600	36⅛	35¼	35¼	35¾

—G—

111⅞	66⅜	4t	Gen Am Tk	500	70⅜	70	70	70
71⅜	29½	2	Gen Asphalt	100	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31¾
56½	12	1	Gen Bronze	600	25	24½	25	24½
34½	10⅜	..	Gen Cable	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
74⅜	28½	..	Gen Cable A	100	28	28	28	28
30⅜	14⅜	1.60	Gen Elec	2300	51⅜	50⅜	51¼	49¾
12	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
61¼	46⅛	3	Gen Foods	500	52½	51⅞	52	52½
106½	59¼	6	Gen G&E cv pf	700	68⅛	66	68½	64¾
30	13⅜	.30	Gen G&E A	100	16	16	16	16
59⅛	46½	3t	Gen Mills	500	45⅞	45½	45½	45⅞
100⅛	92⅜	5	Gen Mot pf	500	96⅜	96⅜	96½	96¼
54¼	32⅛	3t	Gen Motors	27300	37⅞	36¼	36¾	36⅞
22½	18	6a	Gen Ry Sig	1600	22⅞	22⅜	22⅜	22
21⅜	5	..	Gen O Ad	400	8	7⅞	8	7¼
51¼	14¼	..	Gen Theater	2000	23¾	22⅞	23¼	23¾
106⅝	56	5	Gen Ry Sig	600	65¾	64	64	63
136⅜	100¼	6	Gen Ry S pf	10	115⅜	112½	112½	..
19⅜	5½	..	Gen Realty	300	7¼	6⅝	7¼	6⅜
100	71	6	Gen Real pf ww	800	74	73	74	71
90	46⅛	4t	Gen Refrac	1400	50½	49	50	50½
104½	34½	5t	Gillette	7400	38⅝	35⅛	35¾	39⅝
20⅝	7¾	..	Gimbel Br	600	9	8¾	8¾	8⅞
82½	60¼	7	Gimbel pf	100	56½	56½	56½	..
38	10⅜	1.20	Glidden	400	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	10⅜
19	5	..	Gobel (Adolf)	1900	6¼	6	6¼	6⅛
43⅜	21	2½	Gold Dust	1100	34¾	32½	33½	35½
58⅜	15¼	..	Goodrich	1200	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	16
96⅞	35½	5	Goodyear	1700	40¾	39½	39½	40¾
102¼	78¾	7	Goodyear 1pf	100	80¾	80¼	80¼	79
28⅝	7	..	Gotham Hos	300	9¾	9¾	9¾	8¾
79	65	7	Gotham sw	100	68¼	63½	68¼	..
13⅜	4	..	Graham-P	400	4¾	4¼	4⅜	4½
80⅛	12½	2	Granby	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	13½
57⅜	27½	1t	Grand Silver	300	29½	28¾	28¾	31
20⅛	10	..	Grand Union	200	11¼	11¼	11¼	10¾
43	28½	1	Grant (WT)	600	32⅞	30⅜	30⅞	32⅜
182	64½	4t	Grt Nor pf	300	66¼	65½	65¾	65½
23⅞	18	.75	Grt Nor Ore	300	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	20

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Oct. 25	Oct. 24
23⅝	9	..	Grt W Sug	100	15	15	15	15½
126	103½	.7	Grt W Sug pf	100	104½	104½	104½	104
26	5	..	Grisby Gru	2800	8¾	8¼	8½	8¼

—H—

23¼	7½	..	Hahn Dept St	200	8¼	8¼	8¼	7⅜
31⅜	17⅜	2	Hall Print	100	18½	18½	18½	19½
73¼	45	2	Harbison	300	48½	48	48	..
26	5¼

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Confidence Spreading—Some Actual Improvement in Trade Noted

Expectation of a business revival in the not distant future is becoming more general. Actual improvement is noted in retail trade. The trend of industrial operations is mixed, but reports of increased employments are coming from several sections of the United States.

While care must be taken not to overemphasize the importance of certain encouraging signs that have recently appeared on the economic horizon, their presence nevertheless is to be welcomed as an indication that the downturn in business already has been checked.

The textile industry has been showing gains the last few weeks, especially the cotton cloth branch. Another indication on the favorable side has come from the residential construction field.

On the other hand, there has been a decline in steel operations this week, which are now at 53 per cent of capacity, compared with 55 per cent last week. Bank debits as reported by the Commerce Department also showed a decline, being lower in the week ended, Oct. 18, than in the previous week. Carloadings for the latest reported week made a less favorable showing, compared with both the preceding week and the like period last year.

Bank clearings this week totaled $9,850,551,000, compared with $9,535,337,000 last week and $15,199,930,000 reported for the corresponding period of 1929. There is shown here a gain of 3.3 per cent over last week.

Reports From Other Countries

Business in Germany admittedly is facing serious problems, with political uncertainty adding to the difficulty. Unemployment continues a burden. An encouraging feature of the situation is the strength of the Reichsbank's position as well as that of the large commercial banks. Reports to the Commerce Department say that the apprehension expressed in the withdrawal of gold from the country is unjustified.

A more cheerful attitude toward business is reported from the Netherlands. Gains in September were somewhat less than normal, however, with improvement unevenly distributed among various branches of industry.

It now appears that the 1930 total of trade in New Zealand will be better than was expected. Imports for Christmas trade are now beginning to arrive. For the early part of next year, however, not much ordering is being done. Retailers in practically all lines exhibit a cautious attitude.

Japanese business is hampered because many of Japan's best customers are themselves up against good-sized commercial and industrial problems. Japan, having become a highly industrialized country, naturally is dependent largely upon foreign sources as an outlet for its products.

Leading Stock Markets

The New York stock market pulled a strong oar this week for the cause of better business confidence, rallying vigorously in Friday's session, after having staged a fairly good upturn Thursday, John J. Raskob, chairman of the finance committee of General Motors Corporation, predicted an upturn in the motor industry, which prediction resulted in a heavy demand for General Motors stock. United States Steel stock also was in good demand, and practically the entire list followed the pivotal shares into higher ground.

The stock market at London began the week by reflecting a confident attitude on the part of traders, and this encouraging tone continued throughout the week. British Government funds were in good demand early in the period. Industrials also came into demand, and international issues were well bought.

A general upswing began the week on the Paris Bourse. Midweek advices showed a reaction in prices, which was followed, however, by irregularity, and then by a more general improvement in a quiet session to close the week.

The trend of prices on the Berlin Boerse was irregular. Trading early in the week resulted in a continuance of last week's improvement. A sharp reaction occurred about midweek, however. Further losses were registered Thursday, but latest reports stated that a firmer tendency developed before the end of the week.

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Oct 24	Last Oct 23
2550	Acme Steel	34	31	33¾	33
200	Allied Motor	2½	2½	2½	3½
100	Am Com Pwr A	18	18	18	17⅝
50	Am Radio & T	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
50	Art Metal Wks	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5
1650	As Tel Util	21½	20¼	21½	20½
10	Assoc T & T	69½	69½	69½	
200	Bastian-Bless	26	25	25	27
50	Baxter Laund	2	2	2	
50	Brown Fence	19	19	19	20
100	B'ham Trad	1¾	1¾	1¾	
550	Butler Bros	7⅞	7½	7⅞	7½
500	Cent P Ser A	20	19⅞	20	19½
2000	Cent &SW Util	17⅞	17	17⅝	17½
200	Chi City pf	8½	7¾	8½	6½
9600	Chicago Corp	6½	5¾	6½	6
3000	Chi Corp pf	41	40½	41	40¾
3650	Common Edison	240	241½	250	243
100	Comm'l Wat Svc	90	90	90	
1400	Cent Chicago	9¼	9	9¼	9½
2900	Cord Corp	4¾	4¼	4¾	4¼
1200	El House Ut	26	24⅞	26	25½
950	Gleamer C Har	20	19	19½	19¼
450	Gri Lakes Air	3½	2½	3½	3¼
3200	Insull Ut Inv	45⅜	43¼	45¾	44⅜
300	Kalamazoo Stov	31¼	30⅞	31¼	30½
400	Kellogg Switch	5	4⅞	5	5
100	Keystone Steel	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	11¾
250	Libby McNeil	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	11¾
100	Lion Oil Ref	10½	10½	10½	10⅝
503	Manh D'borrn	25½	25	25½	25¼
650	Mer & Mfr A	21	20¼	21	21
31600	Mid Utilities	21¾	20¼	21¾	21¼
500	Mid Ut pf	100	99¾	100	100
700	Mo-Kan Pipe	10½	9½	10¾	9
150	Nat Ed Pwr A	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼
200	Nat Sec Inv	7½	7	7½	6¾
350	No Am Car	31⅞	31	31⅞	29
300	N A Lt&Pwr	61⅜	61¾	61¾	62
34	Pac Pu. Ser A	23½	24½	24½	24½
50	Sally Frocks	5½	5½	5½	5¼
1250	Seab Ut Shares	4½	4¼	4½	4¼
50	Stand Dredge	8	8	8	7¾
200	St Dredg cv pf	17¼	17	17	17
550	Swift & Co	29¾	28½	29¾	28½
1300	Swift Int'l	31⅝	31	31¾	31½
50	Unit C Am pf	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	8¼
1700	U S Gypsum	37½	36¼	37¾	36¼
100	U S Radio	17¾	15¾	17¾	15¼
300	Utah Radio	4	4	4	4¼
1600	Util & Ind	8	7¾	8	7¼
200	Ut & Ind pf	21	20¾	21	20¾
500	Vortex Mfg	20	19½	20	19¼
100	Vortex Mfg A	24	24	24	24½
650	Yats-Am Mch pf	5	4	5	3

Total sales 210,500 shares.

BANK OF GERMANY

BERLIN—The Reichsbank condensed statement in marks (000) omitted follows:

	Oct. 23, '30	Oct. 15, '30
Silver and coin	183,900	167,800
Gold reserves	2,150,400	2,130,500
Bills of exch and check	1,938,000	2,066,900
Other assets	493,500	512,000
Reichsbank circulation	3,980,700	4,188,900
Bank rate	5%	5%

Note: Cover ratio now stands at 59%.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Albany PWP 6s '48	93½	93¼
Alleghany 5s '44	89½	89
Alleghany 5s '49	89	88
Alleghany 5s '50	88½	88
Allis Chalmrs deb 5s '37	102⅛	102
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	103¾	103¾
Am For Pow 5s	83¾	82
Am I G Chem 6½s ct '49	101½	101⅛
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	93	92½
Am Metals 6½s	93¾	93¾
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	67	67
Am Smelting 5s '47	102	101⅞
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	144	143
Am T&T col 5s '46	106½	106
Am T&T 5s '65	106⅞	106¾
Am T&T sf 5s '60	106⅛	106⅛
Am T&T deb 5½s '43	108⅜	108¼
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	102⅜	103¾
Ann Arbor 4s	87⅞	87⅞
Armour & Co Del 5½s '43	73⅜	73
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	93⅜	53⅜
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	97⅛	97⅛
Atch T&SF 4½s	123	122
Atlantic City 4s	94½	94½
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	107¼	107¼
B&O 4½s '33	101	101
B&O 4½s cv	98¼	98
B&O rfg 5s '95	102⅞	102
B&O rfg 6s '95	108¾	108¾
B&O 5s ct Swn div	102⅜	102⅜
B&O Pitt 4s	96¼	96
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	106¼	106¼
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	111¼	111¼
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	101⅞	101¾
Boston & Me 5s '55	100½	100½
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	37	37
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	99	98¾
Bklyn Queens Sub 5s '41	73	73
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	91½	91⅜
Bklyn Un Gas con 5s '45	103⅜	103⅜
Buff R & P 4½s '57	92⅜	92⅜
By Products 5½s C	103½	103½
Cal Gas & Elec 5s '37	104	104
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	99⅜	99⅜
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	99⅜	99⅜
Can Nat Ry 5s July	105	105
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	105	105
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	99½	99½
Can North deb 6½s '46	118	118
Can North sf 7s '40	112½	113½
Can Pacific deb 4s	89	88¼
Can Pacific 4½s '46	101	100¾
Can Pacific 4½s '60	98½	98½
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	107¾	107¾
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	97½	97½
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	95½	95½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	104	104
Cen Steel 8s '41	115	115
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	39	39
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	98¼	98
Chi & Alton rfg 3s '49 ct	79¾	79¾
Chi B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	89¼	89½
Chi B & Q 4s Ill div '49	97¼	97¼
Chi B & Q gen 4s '58	97	97
Chi B & Q rfg 5s '71	108	105
Chi East Ill 5s '51	41½	40
Chi Gt West 4s '59	69¼	69
Chi M&StP gen 3½s '89	74	74
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	38¼	38
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	79	79
Chi & Nw gen 4s '87	91	90
Chi & Nw 4¾s cv	93½	93½
Chi & Nw 6.½s '36	108¼	108
Chi Railway 5s	73	73
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	99¼	99
Chi RI&P 4½s A	94½	93½
Chi RI&P 4½s cv	94½	94¼
Chi Un Sta 5s B '63	105½	105½
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	105	105
Chile Copper 5s '47	90	89
Childs 5s	88½	83½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	93⅜	93⅜
Clev Cin&StL rfg 5s D '63	105	105
Clev Flt 4½s '77	102	102
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	99¼	99¼
Colo & So rfg 4½s A	98	97¼
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	101	101
Colon Oil 6s	60	59⅞
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	93½	93½
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	35	35
Con Gas 5½s '45	106⅜	106⅜
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	100	100
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	97⅝	97¼
Crown Zell 6s ww	88	88
Cuf & Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	45	42½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	67	67
Cuban Dom 7½s '42	20	20
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	102⅞	102⅜
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	96¼	95⅝
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	97	97
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	82	82
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	102½	102½
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	104⅜	103
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	107	107
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	86⅜	86
Dold Packing 6s '42	84	85
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	40	20
Erie 5s '67	87	86¾
Erie gen lien	61	61
Erie gen 7s	87½	87
Erie & Jersey 6s	111¾	111¾
Erie & Trac 5s '42	97⅜	97⅛
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	44½	43⅞
Fla East Coast 4½s '59	63¾	58
Fla East Coast 5s '74	38	37⅞
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	30½	20
Gen Baking 5½s	99	99
Gen Cable 5½s '47	97	97
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102½	102⅜
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	94	94
Gen Steel Cast 5½s ww	100	100
Gen Theater 6s	84¾	84¾
Goodrich 6½s	100	99⅛
Goodrich 6s	70	67⅝
Goodyear 5s '57	83	83
Gotham S Hos 6s rcts	87	87
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	106½	106½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '04	111	111
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	97¾	97¾
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111½	110⅞
Green Bay & West deb B	21	21
Havana Elec deb 5½s '51	40½	40½
Houston Oil 5½s	97	96¾
Hudson Coal 5s '62	55	54
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	79	79
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	99¾	99¼
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102¼	102¼
Ill Cen 4s '53	89	89
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	97⅝	97⅝
Ind Limestone 6s '46	63	63
Inspiration Cop 6½s '31	100⅞	100⅞
Inter Hydro 6s	94	94
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	100¼	100¼
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	71	70½
Inter Rap Tran 5s stn '66	71	71
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	61	61
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	98	98
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	91½	91½
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	52	51
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	101¾	101¾
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	77	77
Int Paper 6s '55	71	70½
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	71	70
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	80	80
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	96	94¾
Int Tel & Tel 5s	88	87¼
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	105¾	105¾
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	80½	80½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	100⅜	100⅜
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	94½	94½
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s	95	94¾
Keystone Tel 1st 5s '35	88½	88½
Kings Co El 4s '49 sta	83½	83½
Laclede Gas 5½s C	103¾	103½
Laclede Gas 5½s D	102⅝	102⅝
L'Autaro 6s '54	64½	64
Lehigh V Tal con 4s 2003	92	91½
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ww	15½	112½
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	100½	100
Louis Ark 5s	75	75
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	105	104½
LcN uni 4s '40	98	98
Met Edison rfg 5s '53	104¾	104¾
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	101	101
Mil El Ry & L rfg 5s '51	105½	105½
Min St P & SSM 6½s '31	101⅞	101⅝
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	90	90
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	91	90¼
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	75	74½
Mo Pac 5s F '77	98	98
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	99½	99½
Mo Pac 5½s '49	103½	103½
Mo Pac 5s H	99¼	99¼
Montana Power rfg 6s '43	104⅜	104⅜
Montana Power 5s D	102⅜	102½
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	998	98
Montreal Tram 5s D '55	95	96
Mut Fuel 5s	106	106
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	100	99¾
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	91¾	91¾
N O T & M 5s A	100	99¾
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	85½	85½
NYC 3s HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	101½	101½
NYC & HR rfg & im 5s 2013	107½	107
NYC & HR cv 6s '35	106	106
NYC L SL cou 3½s '98	83½	83½
NY Chi & StL deb 4s '31	100⅜	100⅜
NY Chi & St L 4½s '78	92¾	92
N ChiY & StL 5½s A	105¼	105
N Chi & StL 6s '32	100½	100½
NY Connec Ry 4½s '53	102	102
N YDock 4s '51	85	85
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	83¾	83¾
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	114⅝	114¼
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	117¼	117¼
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	44	44
N YSteam Corp 6s '47	103	103
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	102½	102½
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106⅜	106⅜
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	102	102
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	87	87
Niag Shares 5½s	98	98
Nor & W div 4s '96	98	97⅞
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	54½	54½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103¾	103½
Nor Am Ed 5s C	100½	100
Nor Ohio Tra & Lt 6s A '47	106½	106½
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	68	67¾
Nor Pac pr in 4s '97	95½	95½
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	111½	111½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	101⅞	101¼
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	105¼	105¼
Ohio Bell Tel 6s '41	53	53
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	105	105
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	107¾	107¾
Otis Steel 6s '41	101¼	101¼
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	102½	102½
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	104¼	104¼
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	106½	106½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	96¾	96¾
Paramount Public 5½s	88½	88
Penn RR con 4s '48	99	99
Penn RR 4½s D	98⅝	98⅛
Penn RR 4½s '63	100	99⅝
Penn RR 3½s D	88⅛	88⅛
Penn RR con 4½s '60	103⅝	103⅝
Penn RR 5s '64	104¾	104½
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	109½	109½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	82¾	82½
Phil Co 5s '67	101	100⅝
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	83½	83
Pitts McKeesport 1st	103⅝	103⅝
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	101	100½
Port Ry Lt & P 5s '42	108⅝	108⅝
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	81½	81½
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	83	83
Pure Oil 5½s '37	98	97
Pure Oil 5½s '47	94½	94½
Purity Baking 5s '42	95	94½
Read 4½s '97 B	101¼	101¼
Read rfg. 4½s '97 A	100⅝	100⅝
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	94⅝	94½
Richfield Oil 6s	78	78
Rep I&S sf 5s '40	100½	100½
Rep I&S rfg 5½s '53	97	97
StL M&B 4s R&O div '33	99¾	99¾
StL & SF 4s A '50	88	87½
StL & SF 4½s '78	87¼	87
StL SW con 4s '32	99¾	99¾
StP & KCSL 4½s '41	98½	98½
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	94	94
Seabd AL con 6s '48	39	39½
Shell Union 5s '47	89	88¾
Shell Union 5s ct ww	91¾	91½
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	102¾	102¾
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	101½	101¾
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	101¼	101¼
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	100¼	100
Smith A O 6½s '33	103¾	103¼
So & No Ala 5s '36	102	102
So. Pacific 4½s '68	97½	96¾
So Pacific 4½s '69 ww	98⅝	98½
So Pacific Oregon A 4½s '77	100½	100½
So Ry gen 4s '56	87½	87½
So Ry gen 6s '56	111¼	111
So Ry con 5s '94	107¼	107¼
So Ry gen 6½s '56	118	117½
So Bell Tel 5s	104½	104½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104	103⅝
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	100	99¾
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	73	73
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	105½	105½
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 5s '44	104	104
Texas Corp 5s '44	101	100⅝
Tex & Pac Mo Pac 5½s '64	107¾	106½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	49	48⅝
Third Ave adj 5s '60	31¾	31½
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 ww	109⅝	109½
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	99¾	99¼
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 ww	97	97
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	98¾	98¾
Union Pacific 4s '68	91½	91½
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	95	95
Union Pacific 4½s '67	101	101
US Rubber 5s '47	69¼	69¼
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	101¾	101½
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	80	78½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	86	86
Vandalia 4s A	95¼	95⅛
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	106⅝	106¾
Wabash 4½s '78	88	88
Wabash Det Chi 5s	100½	100½
Walworth 6s '45	85	84
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	65	64½
Warner Bros Pict 6s	81	80½
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	104¾	104¾
Western Electric 5s '44	104½	104⅜
Western Maryland 5½s '77	97¾	97¼
Western NY & Pa 5s '37	102	101⅞
Western Pac 5s A '46	95½	95½
Western Un 5s '51	104	104
Western Un col 5s '36	102½	102½
Western Un 6½s '36	109	108⅞
Western Un 5s '60	104	104
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	91	90¾
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	104	104
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	40½	40½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	97	96¾
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	102	102
Youngstown Sheet 5s	103½	103

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Oct 25	Last Oct 24
3½s '47	101.5	101.5	101.5	101.5	101.5
1st 4¼s '47	102.15	102.17	102.15	102.15	102.17
4th 4¼s '38	103.17	103.18	103.15	103.17	103.16
4th 4¼s reg	103.12	103.12	103.12	103.12	103.13
US 4¼s '52	112.26	112.28	112.26	112.26	112.26

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	72¼	72
Akershus 5s '63	96	96¾
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	65	65
Antwerp 5s '58	100¼	100⅛
Argentine 5½s '62	87½	87½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	94⅞	94⅞
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	95	94¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	95½	95
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	95½	95
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	95	95
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	95⅛	94¾
Australia 4½s '57	73¼	73
Australia 5s '55	79	78½
Australia 5s '57	78	77⅝
Austria 7s '43	103⅞	103⅞
Austria (Gov) 7s '43 ct	91½	91½
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	89¾	89¼
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	97¾	97¾
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	93½	93½
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	82¾	82½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	103	103
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	108⅝	108⅜
Belgium (King) 7s '55	113⅜	112¼
Belgium (King) 7s '56	108¾	108½
Belgium (King) 8s '41	103	103⅛
Bergen 5s '60 rcts	95½	95½
Berlin 6½s '50	84	84
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	77	77
Berlin Elec 6s	74	73½
Bogota (City) 8s '45	81⅞	80¼
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	60	60
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	74¼	74
Bolivia (Rep) '69	59¾	58
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	72½	72½
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	67	65½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	68⅝	68
Brazil (US) 8s '41	75	75
Bremen 7s '35	95¼	94
Budapest (City) 6s '62	69	69
Buenos Aires 6s '61	78	78½
Bulgaria 7s rcts '67	68	68
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	75	75
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	101¼	101
Carlsbad (City) 8s '54	104	103
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	75	75
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	82	82
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	82¼	82
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	84¾	83
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	84¾	84¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Feb	84¼	83¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	84½	84¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	84¼	84¼
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	97	97
China (Gov) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	24	24
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	83	83
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	69	68¼
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	66¾	66¾
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	93	93
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	98½	98
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	80	80
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	94¼	94¼
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	100	100
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	84½	84½
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	109¾	109¾
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	94¼	94
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105½	105
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	98⅜	98⅜
Dutch El 5½s Nov. '53	103	103
Dutch El 6s '47	103⅝	103⅝
Estonia Bank 7s '67	65	65
Estonia RR Co 7s '54	102	102
Finland 5½s '58	76½	76
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	91¼	91
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	93	93
Finnish A 6½s '54	88½	88½
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	107¼	107
French (Rep) 7s '49	120¾	120½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125¾	125⅝
German 7s '49	102⅞	102⅝
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	85	84½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	75	74¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	87	87
Germ Con Agr 6½s '53 rcts	73	73
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40 ex-w	95	95
Germ Gev Int 5½s '65	76½	76
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	95	95
Hamburg 6s '46	89	89
Helsingfors 6½s	85	84
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	99¼	99¼
Hungary (King) 7½s '61	99¼	99¼
Irish Free State 5s '60	100½	100⅜
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	99⅞	99⅞
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	88⅝	88⅛
Italy (King) 7s '51	96	95½
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	91	89½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	104¼	104⅛
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	93¼	93⅛
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	81	80¼
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	95¼	94¾
Kyona (City) 6s '34	105⅝	105⅝
Mex 4s small A '04	12¼	12¼
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	54⅜	54¾
Minas Geraes 6½s '59 ct	62	62
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	97½	97¼
Nord Rys 6½s '50	106⅜	106
North German Lloyd 6s '47	84	84
Norway (King) 5s '63	101	100⅞
Norway (King) 5½s '65	102⅞	102¾
Norway (King) 6s '43	105½	105½
Norway (King) 6s '44	105½	105⅜
Norway (King) 6s '52	102½	102
Norwegian El 5½s '57 ct	94⅝	94½
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	91	90¾
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	96¼	96¼
Oslo G&E 5s '63	96¼	96¼
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	91	91
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	114⅝	114¼
Paris-Lyons-Med Int ctf 7s '58	107¼	107
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	103⅜	103⅜
Pernambuco (tSate) 7s '47	60	60
Peru 6s '60	56	54
Peru 6s '61	55½	55
Peru 8s '59	70½	69
Poland 6s '40	64½	64½
Poland 8s '50	83½	83½
Porto Ale (City

THE RADIO PLAYHOUSE

More on Stokowski's 'Bolero'

By VOLNEY D. HURD

ANNOUNCING a new and revolutionary method of symphonic radiocasting in his concert of a week ago Sunday which we discussed last Saturday, Leopold Stokowski left himself open to a concentration of critical listening ability—and he seems to have it. We did our best in explaining away his limitations—without for a moment excusing his license in changing the tempo of the famous Ravel opus.

Today bombarded by his publicity committee with copies of other critics' reviews of this program, we cannot resist including them here and also pointing out for our conclusion a nice little joker in the Stokowski system for better radio.

Let's start with criticisms. The first reads:

"Apparently there was a slight unevenness in the reception of Albeniz's 'Fête-Dieu à Seville,' and the steady rise to a climax so essential in Ravel's 'Bolero' seems to have met with some criticism as being less tempestuous than in the concert hall, although it is agreed this was due to technical difficulties. Those few who heard the program in the NBC studios were well satisfied with every particular."

Call in Radio Editor

With us this critic admits the disappointing lack of contrast between the beginning and end of "Bolero." But the last sentence. After telling of the faults of the performance the statement says that the NBC studio listeners were satisfied in every particular. Now what kind of a comment on the NBC listening ability is that?

Again we come to another. It says: "The new invention has the advantage of preserving whatever musical illusions may be necessary, yet dividing the entire orchestra into distinct choirs, each with its characteristic voice and appeal. . . . Not a single static squeak marred the smooth perfection of this concert."

At this point can't we recommend that musical critics reviewing radio performances use their radio editors as consultants so that such statements as the reference to static squeaks shall not spoil an otherwise good criticism. Mr. Stokowski may be bettering orchestral renditions, but he is not inventing a static eliminator. The static has nothing to do with the performance at all. And static does not "squeak." Radio "squeaks" come from neighboring sets or distant stations too near the wavelength you are listening to.

Speaking of static, the next review mentions static in the very first place as an inevitable accompaniment. Now there is no need of static on a good set located anywhere near a good transmitting station these days unless a thunderstorm breaks out directly overhead. Again, won't the critic appeal to his radio editor and let him lead him to a place where he can listen and not get static? Let us read this criticism:

No Climax at All

"Aside from a certain but negligible amount of 'static' that seems inevitable in radio reception, the orchestra played with great brilliance and beauty, although it was apparent—taking the familiar 'Bolero' as a suitable test piece—that Stokowski avoided dynamic extremes of pianissimo and fortissimo effects employed under ordinary circumstances. The 'Bolero,' which is a prolonged crescendo, was not begun as softly yesterday, nor did it end with as crashing a climax as in the Academy concerts previously."

Here the critic again showed lack of technical advice in his statement that Stokowski avoided the dynamic extremes of pianissimo and fortissimo effects employed under ordinary circumstances. As we pointed out in last week's article, this lack of contrast was not Mr. Stokowski's doings, but the limitations of existing radio systems.

The Stokowski device consists of a glass case in which he hears the orchestra over a loudspeaker, and while leading them can control the volume rather than leave it to a control operator who is a technician rather than a musician. The idea is good. But Mr. Stokowski, who completely controls his orchestra, has yet to completely control his radio outlets.

It so happens that in addition to his control panel there is one at the NBC headquarters in New York with an expert operator in charge. Now assuming that this program went to 40 stations it arrives in each case at a panel where an operator, also with a volume control, is located. This leads to a transmitter where another operator is located. He, too, has a volume control available in order to keep his output down to a good level. Assuming then two operators per station and 40 stations we have 80 operators besides the NBC monitoring operator who can, if they will, change the volume level of anything Mr. Stowkowski may do.

Of course none of them may have touched the volume controls. But they are all under strict orders to see that the volume does not exceed the famous point 30 on the meter in order to prevent distortion and possible tube strain. So if Mr. Stokowski did open up with a crescendo and try to put it on the air he had a force of 80 men with convenient knobs that could turn his greatest fortissimo into a whisper. And what can the mighty Stowkowski do against such odds as these. Now if these operators were only musicians in his orchestra—.

The Week's Program Trend

"Eight Million—Ten Million"

A TOTAL of $50,000,000 worth of radio entertainment offered in a single year at a cost of 1 cent an hour to the listener! Thus rhapsodized our hard-working friend Arthur Stringer in his advance publicity for the Chicago Radio Show. To which we beg leave to add, it's sometimes worth the cent, to the listener, although there are many hours not worth that much.

"The NBC estimates the cost of producing its programs will amount to more than $10,000,000 for talent alone during 1931. . . . Columbia Broadcasting System will probably spend $3,000,000 for talent. . . . The 600 odd (sic, stet and 'you said it') stations in the country will probably spend another $37,000,000 to $40,000,000 to provide artists and musicians . . . tremendous expense of maintaining telephonic communication between key and local stations. . . . Every broadcast requires use of more than $10,000,000 worth of mechanical equipment . . . NBC not only opened new studios on top of the world's largest building, Chicago Merchandise Mart, at expense in the neighborhood of $5,000,000, but also began plans for creation of still larger radiocasting plant in New York at an expense at present incalculable."

* * *

So runs radiocasting publicity. But when the sums overleap the superlative into the incalculable we, ordinary cent-an-hour listeners that we are, pause. We are uncomfortable. All that money spent just for us, and yet we pay back only one lonely penny an hour! Two dozen hours a day—365 days a year—let's see . . . 365 times 24 is—4 times 365 is 1460—2 times 365 is 730—1460 plus 730— watch out that the 7 is under the 1 and not the 4—1460 plus 730, or 365 times 24, is 8760. . . . Ladies and gentlemen of the radio audience, we are now prepared to announce that if we had time to listen to radiocasting every hour of the day and night for a whole year, at 1 cent per hour, it would cost us just $87.60, and what is $87.60 compared with $50,000,000? Maybe we owe the radiocasters $49,999,913.40. There are 120,000,000 of us, so that's about $4.16 each. And $4.16 is a fairly good-sized chunk out of the installment next due on our receiver.

* * *

We would not presume to begrudge radiocasting its $4.16. That's squarely on the debit side of the ledger, in red ink. But through experience we have learned that owning a radio receiver costs something besides the money paid out for electric current or batteries. Receivers are given free only occasionally. The rest of us pay cash or . . . well, we pay eventually, here a little and there a little. What we pay for receivers ought to make that cent an hour slightly less diminutive in the awesome presence of $50,000,000.

We listeners, in footing up the cost of listening, must not forget the "intangibles." You can't put your finger on an intangible. That's why "Art" Stringer's typewriter proclaimed the tangible penny and neglected the intangibles, which comprise a large and perhaps the most costly sector of the high cost of listening.

How many hours were wasted during the last dozen months listening to the University of Maine song? Our statistician replies, "Incalculable!" How many hours were squandered harking to the imperfect strains of "The Perfect Song" which eases Amos 'n' Andy on the air six nights a week, and probably will, six nights a week, for five years more? Our statistician guesses, "Incomprehensible!"

Can you estimate the time lost in listening to the correct time when you don't need it? Can you figure in hard-hearted cash the emotional and cultural wear and tear on a family divided against itself on the subject of classical versus jazz music? What is the cost of tube replacements, and how about the time you stumbled over the cord and smashed the speaker?

* * *

Our statistician tells us that the Chicago Symphony concerts over a nation-wide network last year represented a total expenditure of almost $15,000 for every radiocast; that the Chicago Civic Opera radiocasts probably cost an average of $5000 a week; that such programs as the Fleischmann hour, featuring Rudy Valée, the Armour Hour, the Empire Builders' series, cost several thousand dollars per outburst; and that Amos 'n' Andy are paid between $800,000 and $1,000,000 a year.

It seems that somebody is paying somebody for radio entertainment which costs us listeners, "only 1 cent per hour." We now feel less "tightwadish" about it because the somebody who pays the somebody through the devious windings of the lanes of commerce, is paid by none other than the radio listener.

We are about to pluck a penny from this desk, sling it out the window into the hole that will some day be the new 35-story Majestic Hotel in New York City, and switch on the radio—for a single hour only. And if we don't hear our penny's worth, you—and "Art" Stringer—will hear from us.

L. A.

WBAL Asks Increase of Power to 50 Kw

Baltimore, Md.

STATION WBAL has filed application with the Federal Radio Commission to increase its power from 10,000 to 50,000 watts, and also for the privilege of installing a modern transmitter and antenna towers to cost $222,000.

According to the application the station would broadcast 270 hours a month, winter and summer, and its program schedule would be arranged so as to carry 64 per cent entertainment, 4 per cent religion, 21 per cent commercial, 7 per cent educational and 4 per cent agricultural. It would also continue its association with the Blue network of the National Broadcasting Company's system.

If the permit is granted, work on construction of the new transmitter, towers, buildings, antenna system, etc. will be completed in 120 days, and according to specifications, the proposed new improvements will cost as follows: Transmitter, $152,000; new buildings and ground, $50,000; towers and antenna system, $20,000.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Caroline Cabot Concert.
6:00 Masterpiece Pianist.
6:05 Two talks.
6:30 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 NBC, "Uncle Abe and David."
7:00 WEEI Ensemble.
7:30 Political talks.
7:50 Anti-Steel Trap League talk.
8:00 Political talk.
8:15 Recorded program.
8:30 NBC, Wendell Hall; Ray Perkins; Art Kassel's orchestra.
9:00 NBC, General Electric Symphony Orchestra; Walter Damrosch, conductor. Overture, The Merry Wives of Windsor (Nicolai); Third movement, Symphony No. 2 (Brahms); On the Steppes of Central Asia (Borodin); The Sorcerer's Apprentice (Dukas); Dances from Nutcracker Suite (Tchaikovsky).
10:00 NBC, Dance program.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:30 p. m.—Stock quotations.
5:45 Political talk; road reports.
6:00 Time; weather; temperature; Sport Digest.
6:15 Riverside Ramblers Orchestra.
6:30 McCoy trio; instrumental trio.
6:45 NBC, Literary Digest, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters, male trio.
7:30 Political talk.
7:45 Edward J. McEnelly's orchestra.
8:00 NBC, "Dixies Circus"; sketch.
8:15 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller"; sketch.
8:30 NBC, Fuller Orchestra; Earle Spicer, baritone; male quartet.
9:00 Gilbert and Barker Variety Hour.
9:30 NBC, Minstrels.
10:00 Political talk.
10:15 "Importance of Research to Massachusetts Industries," Dr. Samuel Stratton.
10:25 Tom Cline's Statler Orchestra.
11:00 Time; weather; Sport Digest; temperature.

WNAC, Boston (1200kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
6:00 "Limehouse Knights"; orchestra.
6:15 Boston Publix Theaters Orchestra.
6:30 Dance music and football scores.
6:45 Book of Gems Orchestra.
7:00 "Mirth Quakers"; recorded program.
7:30 CBS, Necco Orchestra; Helen Nugent, contralto; Henry Burbig.
8:00 "Chevrolet Chronicles"; recorded music and war story.
8:30 CBS, "Fire Platrol"; sketch.
8:45 CBS, Wallace Orchestra; soloists.
9:00 WNAC Players present "The House by the Side of the Road."
10:00 Political talks.
10:30 "Ritchie" Aipert and his orchestra.
11:00 Time and news.
11:15 CBS, Denny's Mt. Royal Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.
12:00 CBS, Bert Lown's Biltmore Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:30 p.m.—"Piano Melodies."
5:45 News; Fishermen's Program.
6:15 Farrington Radio Program.
6:30 Titus and Buckley Program.
6:45 "The Monitor Views the News."

FOR SUNDAY, OCT. 26

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

10:55 a.m.—Old South Church in Boston.
3:00 p. m.—Salvation Army Program.
3:00 Irving Hardon, baritone.
3:15 Talk.
3:30 Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
3:45 Masterpiece Pianist.
4:00 NBC, Dr. Cadman; chorus.
5:00 Dorothy Barth, violinist.
5:15 Political talk.
5:30 Dorothy Barth, violinist.
5:45 Political talk.
7:00 NBC, Iodent Big Brother Club.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert; Walter Smith's Band.
9:00 Two talks.
9:15 NBC, Atwater Kent Orchestra; Mme. Lucrezia Bori, soprano.
10:15 NBC, Studebaker Champions Orchestra.
10:45 NBC, "Sunday at Seth Parker's."
11:15 News; time announcements.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

11:00 a. m.—Church of Unity, Springfield.
1:00 p. m.—Statler organ, Louis Weir.
2:00 NBC, Roxy Symphony Concert.
3:00 Liberal Truth Hour; address.
4:00 "Piano Twins"; Murphy and Clark.
4:15 NBC, Crusaders Orchestra; chorus.
4:45 NBC, "Your Eyes"; quartet; ensemble.
5:00 NBC, Dr. Fosdick; chorus; orchestra.
8:00 Time; weather; temperature.
8:04 Political talk.
6:15 "Chevrolet Chronicles"; recorded.
6:45 "Smiling Jim, Village Rhymster."
7:00 Time; talk, Bishop Edwin F. Lee.
7:15 Milco "Swiss Navy."
7:30 NBC, Williams Orchestra; soloist.
8:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Quartet; Mme. Schumann-Heink, soloist.
8:15 NBC, Collier's Hour: sketches; music.
9:15 Anti-Steel Trap League.
9:30 NBC, "World Adventures with Floyd Gibbons."
10:00 Sport Digest.
10:15 NBC, Andy Sannella; novelty orchestra.
10:30 Political talk.
10:45 NBC, "Songs at Eventide."
11:00 NBC, Kellogg Slumber Music Ensemble.
11:30 Weather; temperature.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 a. m.—Dudley Carolers.
9:00 CBS programs.
11:00 Cathedral Church of St. Paul.
12:15 p. m.—"Melody Gems"; organ.
12:30 Jewish Daily Forward Concert.
2:00 "What's What in Books," Prof. Robert Emmons Rogers, M. I. T.
2:15 "A Foursome and a Song."
2:30 Tower String Orchestra; Grace Cronin, pianist; George Boynton, tenor.
3:00 "Three O'Clock Melodies."
3:15 CBS, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Erich Kleiber, conductor; Joseph Szigeti, violin soloist. Introduction and Scherzo (Lopahnikoff); Violin Concerto (Brahms); Symphonie Fantastique (Berlioz).
5:00 CBS, The Rev. Donald G. Barnhouse.
5:30 Political talks; music.
6:00 Fox Orchestra; soloist; trio.
6:30 CBS, Howard Orchestra; soloists.
7:00 Durkee-Mower Orchestra.
7:15 Lynn Product-Tones: soloists; organ.
7:30 Arthur Fiedler and Orchestra of Boston Symphony Players.
8:00 Kane's Dance Orchestra; male trio.
8:30 CBS, "Kaltenborn Edits the News."
8:45 CBS, Jesse Crawford, organist.
9:00 CBS, Majestic "Old Curiosity Shop"; sketch. "The Ventriloquist's Dummy."
9:30 CBS, Toscha Seidel, violinist; concert orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Mayhew Lake and his band.
10:30 CBS, Navy Day Program: speakers; band music.
11:00 Time; news; Metropolitan organ.
12:00 CBS, "Coral Islanders"; Hawaiian music; poetry.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

10:30 a. m.—Park Street Church service.
2:00 p. m.—O'Keefe Bible Students.
2:45 Musical program.
3:00 MacDowell Ladies Quartet.
3:30 Rescue Society service from Chinatown, N. Y.
5:00 Shep Wolan's Orchestra.
6:00 Salvation Army program.
6:15 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:45 Lionel MacDuff, baritone.

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:30 a. m.—NBC, Ratification ceremony of London Naval Treaty; President Hoover, Ramsay MacDonald, Tsuneo Matsudaira, speakers.
11:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:30 a. m.—Same as WEEI.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

7:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern standard except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR MONDAY, OCT. 27

Orchestral

Ludwig Laurier's Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Classical program. 6:03.

Minneapolis Symphony Orcestra, Henri Verbrugghen, conductor (CBS). 9.

Rochester Civic Orchestra; Lucile Bigelow, harpist (Stromberg Carlson—WJZ—T). Bohemian, French, pastoral and romantic classics. 10.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Lesser-known modern classics. 11.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

American History (Grigsby-Grunow—CBS—T). American School of the Air. 2:30.

"Rise of the Goldbergs" (WJZ Chain). 7; NBC Chicago, 10; NBC Pacific, 6:30. New schedule.

Robert L. Ripley, "Believe It or Not" (Beacon—WEAF Chain). Africa's jungles, diamonds, India's Deserted City. 7:30.

"Real Folks" (Cheesebrough—WJZ Chain). 9:30.

"The Scandal of Bohemia" (WJZ Chain). Sherlock Holmes series. 10.

"Empire Builders" (Great Northern—WJZ—T). Story of the Wenatchee apple country. 10:30.

Talks

Lowell Thomas (WJZ and CBS Chains). 6:45, 8.

"Current Events" (CBS—T). H. V. Kaltenborn, Brooklyn newspaper man. 7.

"British Politics" (WEAF—T). James G. McDonald. 7:15.

Alexander Woollcott, "The Town Crier"; Oscar Shaw (Gruen—WABC.) 7:15.

John J. Raskob, chairman of Democratic National Committee (WEAF—T). "Half Hour in the Nation's Capital." 8.

"Why a Democratic Congress Should be Elected," Hon. Alfred E. Smith (CBS). From Providence, R. I. 8:30.

Hon. Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy; Admiral William V. Pratt, chief of naval operations; United States Navy Band (WEAF Chain). Navy Day program. 11.

Heywood Broun (CBS—T). Temporarily Mr. Broun appears once a week on his own program. 11:15.

Vocal and Instrumental

Dorothy Miller, coloratura soprano, featured artist; Roxy and his Gang (WJZ Chain). "Charmant Oiseau" aria from "Pearl of Brazil." 7:45.

Brigadiers Male Quartet; Elliott Shaw, baritone; orchestra (General Motors—WEAF—T). Here's some new arrangements that sound interesting. The quartet sings MacDowell's "Water Lily" and "Wild Rose." Mr. Shaw sings "Gypsy Love Song." Since Boleros seem to crowd the air, here's one by Moszkowski. 9:30.

"An Evening in Paris" (Bourjois—CBS—T). 9:30.

"Moonbeams" (WOR). Girls' voice trio and string trio. 11:30.

Rhythmic Music

Ipana Orchestra; male trio (Bristol Myers—WJZ Chain). 8:30.

Faye Cantrell, crooner; male trio; Victor Young's orchestra (Maytag—WJZ—T). Program originating in Chicago. 9.

Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; male quartet; Mary Charles, soprano (CBS—T). 10.

Duke Ellington and his orchestra (WJZ Chain). 12.

Recitals

Rosalie Wolfe, soprano (WEAF Chain). Four Richard Strauss ballads. 7.

Pa'l Cook (Quaker—WJZ—T). A one man show. 7:30.

Choir and Organ

Mormon Tabernacle Choir; Alexander Schreiner, organist (WJZ—T). Lisurance, Wagner, Mendelssohn and organ literature. 8.

A VOICE FROM THE NORTH

Frank Knight Proves His Place Among Announcers by Being Chosen for the Present Series of Philharmonic Concerts Which Are Radiocast Over the Columbia Network.

Announcing as an Art

"MY IDEA of announcing for radio is perhaps a little different from the usual conception of it as a simple, clearly enunciated recitation of explanatory lines," says Frank Knight, whose voice is familiar to listeners to many Columbia programs. "I try to enter into the individuality of each different period, altering my voice and tone to aid in the creation of the right atmosphere, just as is done by every member of a stage company."

In this lies the secret of Mr. Knight's speedy success in this field. In radio every smallest detail that can aid in evoking the desired effect is of real value since sound alone is forced to convey every impression. One of the major sources of annoyance to listeners is the breaking of a carefully wrought spell by the sudden interpolation of the casual voice of an announcer who has not attempted to enter into the "feeling" of his program.

It has fallen to the lot of Frank Knight to announce many of the numerous Columbia dramatic radiocasts —most of them of a distinctly emotional nature. These have given him a fine chance to work out his own technique in this direction with an audience which is not too critical of the finer points of dramatic elocution. Anyone who has ever heard any of these romantic affairs will find that the presence of the announcer left no particular impression upon them. This is the highest recommendation of his art, since it proves that he entered so wholeheartedly into the atmosphere of the thing that his announcements became an integral part of the sketch itself.

After listening to the grandiloquent praise of Majestic radios in the Sunday evening hour sponsored by that concern, it is easy to imagine Mr. Knight as a typical traveling salesman attired, perhaps, in an imposing dress suit.

As a matter of fact Frank Knight, as he postponed his departure from the studios long enough for a brief talk, and unbuttoning his overcoat leaned back to survey his visitor with a twinkling eye, was the incarnation of the nonchalant poise of the educated Englishman reinforced by a touch of the spontaneity which is often associated with the Canadian. It was hard to imagine him anything but completely at his ease in whatever circumstances he might find himself.

Many people have imagined from the slight accent in his speech that he is English. As a matter of fact, he was born and grew up in Great Britain's oldest and nearest Province—the island of Newfoundland, which at the time that the Maritime Provinces were persuaded to merge with the rest of Canada retained its own individuality and separate government.

While retaining this heritage of individuality of character, Mr. Knight went overseas with the British forces at the beginning of the war and made the acquaintance of the "Mother Country." Then he returned to study and work in the metropolis of his own continent.

Like many other successful radio players and announcers, he approached the new medium of expression via the stage. He had appeared in a number of dramatic offerings in New York before he first took part in radiocast sketches. It was not long then before he found his own particular niche as a regular Columbia announcer. While his name is most frequently heard in connection with this work, he is still taking part in various radiocast sketches, including the "Arabesque" presentations, in which he is heard as Doctor Gilbert and as the lover in most of the "plays within the play."

D. M.

Census Figures May Upset Allocations

Washington

HAVING adopted the preliminary 1930 census figures of the United States Bureau of the Census as the basis for zone and state radiocasting quotas, the Federal Radio Commission now has at hand a complete new tabulation of population figures to guide it in equalizing radio facilities among the zones and proportionately among the states according to their respective populations. This is required by the Davis equalization amendment to the Radio Act of 1927.

Whether the commission will undertake to effect a more exact mathematical equality, in view of the new population figures, is problematical. The fact remains, however, that the figures have officially been adopted as a "basis of allocation."

No Drastic Changes

Chairman Saltzman's repeated assurances that no radial upheavals may be expected in radiocasting indicate that the commission will approach the equalization task cautiously in spite of the tremendous pressure being exerted by political interests to get more facilities for their states, especially where the figures show such states to be underquota. The unitary system adopted by the commission to determine state quotas reveals wide disparities which can be remedied only by taking facilities away from overquota states and giving them to the underquota.

Any such shifts would, of course, be vigorously resisted by the stations and states adversely affected. Quotas can be equalized by transferring station, wavelength, power or operating hour assignments from an overquota to an underquota state. The state quota provisions pay no attention to the fact that a powerful station in one state or one near a state boundary invariably serves listeners in other states.

In the first zone, for example, the states of New York, New Jersey and Delaware are overquota, according to 1930 population estimates, while Connecticut, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, District of Columbia, Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands are underquota.

Overquota States

In the second zone, Kentucky and Virginia are overquota, while Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia are underquota.

In the third zone, Florida, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Texas are overquota, while Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina and South Carolina are underquota.

In the fourth zone, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota are overquota, while Indiana, Wisconsin and Kansas are underquota.

In the fifth zone, California, Colorado, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Alaska are overquota, while Arizona, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Wyoming and Hawaii are underquota.

For the most part, these disparities are expected to work against stations in overquota states seeking additional facilities and against applicants seeking to build new stations in such overquota states. On the other hand, they may also have the effect of taking facilities away from overquota states to give to applicants in underquota states who are seeking them. In all cases, regardless of state boundaries, the assignments to stations are so interrelated that it is virtually a physical impossibility to give to one state without taking away from another.

New Airplane Receiver

A new and improved type of aircraft radio receiver, known as Model D, is announced by the Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Company, Rochester, N. Y., which will manufacture it following specifications developed by Aircraft Radio Corporation, Boonton, N. J., pioneers in aircraft radio receiving apparatus. The outstanding new feature of the many interesting ones found in the receiver is that it is universal as to frequency band and class of service. It covers the upper frequencies or communication bands, the entertainment broadcast frequencies, and the lower frequency aircraft radio beacon and weather broadcast band. A frequency range of from 250 to 15,000 kilocycles, combining in very compact form advances in design which mark it as equipment of the highest efficiency, adapted to both communication and navigation requirements.

World Radio Lists Ready

The second editions of the list of fixed and land stations of the world and the list of ship stations of the world, published by the radio service of the International Bureau of the Telegraph Union at Berne, Switzerland, are now available from that bureau's offices, at prices of $1.85 and $2.90, respectively.

General Classified

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AGENTS

If you want a RELIABLE AGENT whom you can charge with your CONFIDENTIAL ORDERS IN EUROPE either for selling or buying, apply to
J. A. STRAUSS
Sworn Broker
P. O. Box 234 Amsterdam, Holland
Telegrams: Actief Amsterdam

AGENTS WANTED

EVERYBODY BUYS CHRISTMAS CARDS
Earn extra money with our Attractive Boxed Assortments containing 21 beautiful cards, matched envelopes, in smart Gift Box. Sells for $1.00; cost you 50c; 100% profit. Every card a masterpiece. One of the most attractive money-makers in the field. Write for particulars! BEACON CARD CO., Dept. 105, 170 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

SELL FINEST CHRISTMAS CARDS—Made to order and unusual boxed assortments; earn extra money; spare time; experience unnecessary. CRAFTS PROCESS CO., 1001 Chestnut St. Philadelphia.

BOOK PLATES

BOOK-PLATE drawn to your individual taste; sketch, with estimate of cost submitted; correspondence solicited. OLD BRICK STUDIO, 5116 Harvard Road, Detroit.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA—In private Protestant home; loving, conscientious guardianship; swimming; A-1 references. MRS. A. J. MATHEWS, 1914 10th St., So.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—West Burbank Garage equipped for all kinds of repair work; priced for quick sale. 1808 West San Fernando Road, Burbank, Calif.

BUSINESS SERVICE

FOR $60 CASH
your (two-inch double column standing advertisement will go in the Islip Bay Shore Messenger, Lake Ronkonkoma Mirror, King's Park and Huntington Messenger, and Smithtown Messenger (all four) for 1 year. These papers reach Long Island society weekly. THE MESSENGER SYNDICATE, Smithtown Branch, L. I., N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $20,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 30 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

ANTIQUE CHINA, Pewter, coins, Indian relics, etc. Box E-2, The Christian Science Monitor, 1775 Railway Exchange Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

FURNITURE polish formulas; easily and inexpensively made. Thoroughly clears and polishes. Send $1 and address to MRS. NANCY P. CULVER, 89 Colvin Parkway, Buffalo, N. Y.

MFRS'. REPRESENTATIVES

HAIG & JOHNSON, Brisbane, Australia—Indent agents (Agencies). Head office: King House, Queen St., Brisbane. Agents in Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth.

PAYING GUESTS

Clearwater, Florida

Connecting rooms, private bath, maid service; Harbor Oaks section; for 1 or 2 couples or small family desiring excellent food, home atmosphere and friendly attention. Address C. H. BROWN, Williams Inn, Williamstown, Mass., or E. W. ROBBINS, Robbins Nest, W. Thornton, N. H.

REAL ESTATE

IN MONTECITO-SANTA BARBARA
FOR SALE OR LEASE—Beautiful estate 6 acres, new Georgian House; 5 master's rooms; ample garage and servants' quarters; magnificent views; best location; reasonably priced; owner called east. Apply OWNER, Box 581, Santa Barbara, Calif.

LOWER RIO GRANDE VALLEY of South Texas—Improved and unimproved citrus fruit lands in 5 to 10-acre, and larger, tracts for home sites; also tracts of from 500 to 2000 acres available for subdivision; all first-class citrus fruit land and subdued to irrigation; all correspondence promptly answered. S. C. SANDFORD, Box 916, La Feria, Texas.

REAL ESTATE APPRAISER

TRUE valuation on Los Angeles and vicinity real estate. E. P. BENTON, 333 W. 2nd, MUtual 4884, Los Angeles. Licensed Real Estate Broker.

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 20 cents a line. Minimum space (three lines, minimum order four lines. [illegible] advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

ANTIQUES

WE PAY the highest possible prices for antique furniture, glass, etc. VILLAGE ANTIQUE SHOP, 72 Harvard St., Brookline. Asp. 3861.

APARTMENTS TO LET

AUBURNDALE, MASS.—Small furnished apartment in private home; good location; handy to cars; $35 month. West Newton 1384-M.

BACK BAY, BOSTON
1, 2, 3-ROOM SUITES, all modern, some furnished; no undesirable tenant welcomed; 238 up. SPRING REALTY CO., 131 Audubon Road, Back Bay 4992.

BEACON HILL
122 BOWDOIN STREET
(Opposite State House)
2 and 3-room apartments, kitchenette, dinette and full tile (shower equipped) bath, exceptionally large living room with fireplace.
Also a few 1-room apartments with full tile (shower equipped) bath.
Phone LIB. 1447 or apply to Supt. on premises

BOSTON—A few 2 and 3-room suites on sublease at attractive rentals. Phone Kenmore 4800, Hotel Braemore, ask for Mr. Reed.

BOSTON, at Tetlow Hall, one minute Huntington Avenue, furnished 3-room suite $65; unfurnished $55. Suite 13, 11 Tetlow St.

BOSTON, MAYFAIR APARTMENTS
30-34 HEMENWAY STREET
1-2-3 Room Apartments. Newly Renovated. Office 38 Hemenway Street, Kenmore 9233. Or see Janitor.

BROOKLINE APARTMENTS—5 and 7 outside sunny rooms, reception room, bath, open fireplace, front, back piazzas, electric refrigeration; $95-$85; adults only. Aspinwall 8536.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.
UNIVERSITY APARTMENTS
17 FOREST STREET
We offer to quiet and respectable people only these 2-3-4-room apartments in this modern building, located near Harvard Sq. These apartments contain every modern improvement, including electrical refrigeration and incinerators. Superintendent on premises. FOR ter 5686.

COMPLETELY furnished two rooms with kitchenette, private bath and entrance; gas, water and lights; $250 for season. MRS. G. W. REYNOLDS, 218 23rd St., West Palm Beach, Florida.

EXCLUSIVE APARTMENTS
$76 to $86
To those who desire to be within 15 minutes of downtown Boston and eliminate long traveling distances to business, here is an unusual location worthy of your investigation.
You will find our apartments sizable to meet your needs, sunny and airy, yet modern throughout with Frigidaire and General Electric refrigeration. Janitor service.
Convenient to Art Museum, Christian Science church, Public Library, and various colleges.
APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT
65 FALMOUTH STREET, BOSTON
Tel. KENmore 0482

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner would share attractive reasonable apartment, Columbia section, with reliable business woman. Tel. Cathedral 3373.

THE ABBOTSFORD
R. A. NORDBLOM, Managing Director
186 Commonwealth Ave., Boston
A select family hotel in a very convenient location. Apartments of from one to four rooms, furnished or unfurnished.
Attractive Cafe.
Apply to Manager
COMmonwealth 2746

AUTOMOBILE TRIPS

PARTY being organized to motor to Jacksonville, St. Petersburg, Miami, Florida, leaving in November; reasonable rates. BRADLEY, 44 Nichols St., Everett 1117 (Mass.).

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

RESTAURANT near New York University and two schools, good residential neighborhood; successful; established 2½ years; opportunity for expansion; a 5-year lease. Box V-2, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

Weekly Newspaper and Printing
—UNUSUAL offer, valuable plant and paying business near Boston now publishing three weeklies. Equipment and field for increasing number. Investigation invited by interested parties able to finance sizable proposition. Sacrifice for immediate sale. B-62, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 505 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.). New York. Regent 2234.

COMMERCE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU
LEONIE L. WILLIAMS
505 5th Ave., New York City. Vanderbilt 3007

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 380 Broadway, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MISS ARNSON'S AGENCY supplies recommended assistants in homes, as attendants, governesses, infants' nurses, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115th, Cathedral 3351, New York City.

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, INC. (Est. 1920)—We serve Manhattan's finest firms with high-grade office help; register in person, 9-2 p. m. 105 W. 40th, New York City. Pennsylvania 5389.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

THE owner wishes to sell immediately a very fine old violin. For particulars write J. E. D., 307 Warren Street, Boston, Mass.

General Classified

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REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

IF you are selling dresses, or anything pertaining to women—even if you are selling nothing else—you can certainly increase your income selling our imported costume jewelry direct to customer this fall. consignments of stock sent, no expense except express. liberal commission.
ERSKINE HALL
130 West 42nd St., New York City

ROOMS TO LET

MARGANN HOTEL
LOS ANGELES—A home that will appeal to you: all outside rooms; with or without bath; $1.50 to $3 day; $5 to $10 week. 725 Hartford; within walking distance shopping district.

SALESMEN WANTED

SPECIALTY SALESMAN for several new territories, to sell XLNC Belt Pillar and Preservative; a standard, guaranteed dressing marketed for 25 years; well paying, permanent connection; commission paid weekly. COMMERCIAL CHEMICAL COMPANY, Inc., 683 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.

STAMPS FOR SALE

SWISS PRO JUVENTUTE, 1913-1929, in sets and singles, mint and used; trial packets for $1 00; price list free. ROBERT JOH. FL

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

PUBLIC NOTICES

CITY OF BOSTON

STATE ELECTION

City Clerk's Office, Oct. 24, 1930.

In accordance with the provisions of the laws concerning elections, notice is hereby given that meetings of the citizens of this city, qualified to vote for State officers, will be held in the several polling places designated for the purpose by the Board of Election Commissioners, on

Tuesday, the Fourth Day of November, 1930

and all such citizens will on such date, in the several precincts in which they are entitled to vote, give in their votes for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, State Secretary, State Treasurer, State Auditor, Attorney-General, Senator in Congress, Representatives in Congress, Councillors, Senators in the General Court, Representatives in the General Court, District Attorney, Register of Probate and Insolvency; also to give in their votes on the following questions:

QUESTION NO. 1
PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

Shall an amendment to the Constitution relative to the apportionment of senatorial, representative and councillor districts, further described as follows:

The proposed amendment of the Constitution provides for the annulment of Article XXI of the Articles of Amendment of the Constitution and the substitution therefor of a new Article XXI, and for the annulment of Article XXII of the Articles of Amendment of the Constitution and the substitution therefor of a new Article XXII. The proposed amendment embodies in substance the following changes in and additions to said Articles XXI and XXII:

1. In proposed Article XXI, towns of twelve thousand inhabitants or more may be divided in forming representative districts. No precincts, however, in such towns may be divided. In taking the census the special enumeration of legal voters shall specify the number residing in each precinct of such towns. Under existing Amendment XXI no town may be divided and no specification of the number of voters in a precinct is required.

2. The division of a county into representative districts and the apportionment of representatives to districts therein is to be made by "The county commissioners or other body acting as such or, in lieu thereof, such board of special commissioners in each county as may for that purpose be provided by law. . . ." Under Article XXI as it now stands the division and apportionment is made by "The mayor and aldermen of the city of Boston, the county commissioners of other counties than Suffolk,—or in lieu of the mayor and aldermen of the city of Boston, or of the county commissioners in each county other than Suffolk, such board of special commissioners in each county, to be elected by the people of the county, or of the towns therein, as may for that purpose be provided by law. . . ." The time for assembling of such commissioners, board or body for the purpose of making such division and apportionment is also changed from the first Tuesday of August next after each assignment by the Legislature of the number of representatives in each county, to a time within thirty days after certification by the Secretary of the Commonwealth to such commissioners, board or body of the number so assigned, or within such other period as the General Court may by law provide.

3. Under the proposed Articles each special enumeration shall be the basis for determining the districts, senatorial, representative and councillor for the ten-year period beginning in the fourth January following said special enumeration and the present division of districts is to remain in effect until January, 1939. Under the existing amendments the ten-year period is the period between the taking of each census. (Thus, the next redivision based upon the next census in 1935 would, under the proposed Articles, affect those elected in 1938 to hold office beginning in January, 1939, instead of affecting those elected in 1936 to hold office beginning in January, 1937. Under existing amendments representation of newly created districts begins in January of the second year after each ten-year census, whereas under the proposed article it would begin in January of the fourth year thereafter.) The number of representatives (240), senators (40), and councillors (8) is not changed.

4. The Legislature may limit the time within which a division of representative, councillor or senatorial districts may be questioned by judicial proceedings. The existing amendments contain no provision that itself limits or authorizes the Legislature to limit such time.

which received in a joint session of the two Houses, held May 17, 1928, 183 votes in the affirmative and 48 in the negative, and at a joint session of the two Houses held May 26, 1930, received 155 votes in the affirmative and 83 in the negative, be approved?

YES | NO

QUESTION NO. 2
LAW PROPOSED BY INITIATIVE PETITION.

Shall the proposed law which amends the General Laws by striking out chapter 136, section 2A, which section provides that, "No person shall manufacture, transport by air craft, water craft or vehicle, import or export spirituous or intoxicating liquor as defined by section three or certain non-intoxicating beverages as defined by section one, unless in each instance he shall have obtained the permit or other authority required therefor by the laws of the United States and the regulations made thereunder" which law was disapproved in the House of Representatives by a vote of 110 in the affirmative and 132 in the negative, and in the Senate by a vote of 11 in the affirmative and 26 in the negative, be approved?

YES | NO

QUESTION NO. 3
LAW PROPOSED BY INITIATIVE PETITION

Shall the proposed law which amends General Laws, chapter 131, by inserting therein a new section number 80A, which in substance makes it a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of fifty dollars for any person to use, set or maintain any trap or other device for the capture of fur-bearing animals which is likely to cause continued suffering to an animal caught therein and which is not designed to kill the animal at once or take it alive unhurt, except traps or other devices for protection against vermin, set or maintained within fifty yards of any building or cultivated plot of land to the use of which the presence of vermin may be detrimental, which law was disapproved in the Senate by a vote of 12 in the affirmative and 24 in the negative, and in the House of Representatives by a vote of 48 in the affirmative and 167 in the negative, be approved?

YES | NO

QUESTION NO. 4
TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES IN THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT

Each voter shall make a cross in the space at the right of the plan which he desires to have adopted. No ballot shall be counted upon which the voter has made a cross in more than one such space.

Plan No. 1. Return to the Boston Elevated Railway Company of the management and operation of its railway system by terminating public management and operation thereof.

Plan No. 2. Continuation of public management and operation of the Boston Elevated Railway Company in accordance with such terms and conditions as may be agreed to by the stockholders of said company.

Plan No. 3. Purchase by the Metropolitan Transit District (which comprises the cities of Boston, Cambridge, Chelsea, Everett, Malden, Medford, Newton, Revere and Somerville and the towns of Arlington, Belmont, Brookline, Milton and Watertown) of the whole assets, property and franchises of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, the same thereafter to be owned, managed and operated by said district.

QUESTION NO. 5
SALARIES OF THE CITY COUNCIL

"Shall an act passed by the general court in the year nineteen hundred and thirty, entitled 'An act relative to the salaries of the members of the city council of the city of Boston' be accepted?"

YES | NO

The polls at said meetings will be opened at six o'clock A. M. and closed at eight o'clock P. M.

Attest:
W. J. DOYLE, City Clerk.

PHOTOGRAPHERS

HORNER
Oldest Established Studio in Boston
250 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Opposite Symphony Hall

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 to $25 WEEKLY
TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD

New 550-room hotel, private baths, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium, restaurant; garage; beautiful view New York Harbor; 4 minutes Wall Street; breakfast 35 cents up, lunch 50 cents, dinner $1; also a la carte at rates that will surprise you.

HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont and Hicks Streets
Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Main 5900

ALLSTON, MASS.—Nicely furnished outside rooms next bath and with bath. Telephone Stadium 7432.

BOSTON, 80 Gainsborough St., Suite 4—Side and double front room furnished, permanent or transient, kitchen privileges; home atmosphere; near Christian Science church. Kenmore 2171.

ROOMS TO LET
(Continued)

BOSTON, Back Bay—Unusual furnished rooms in private home, residential neighborhood, off Beacon St.; 10 minutes to Park St.; references. Telephone Commonwealth 1858.

BOSTON, 20 Clearway Street, Suite 5—One large room or 2 adjoining rooms suitable for gentleman or 2 persons. Commonwealth 4119 or Kenmore 8052.

BOSTON—Attractive room, modern apartment, piano; student or business girl. MISS MORRIS, 237 Huntington Ave., Suite 38. Kenmore 9000 after 4:30.

BOSTON, 176 Huntington Ave., Suite 3—Lovely rooms, hot and cold water, $3-$3 for transients; weekly rates; also permanents. MRS. ROLLINS.

BOSTON, Fenway Business Women's Club, 1126 Boylston St.—Few desirable rooms available, permanent or transient guests; home privileges.

BOSTON, 84 Fenway—Desirable, sunny room in attractive apartment overlooking Fens; real home. Suite 18. Tel. Commonwealth 2170.

BOSTON, 20 Clearway St., Suite 5—2 pleasant, well-furnished front rooms, separate or together; transient or permanent. Kenmore 1439.

BOSTON, 43 Hemenway St.—Large rooms in quiet home, kitchen arrangement, bay window, fireplace; reasonable price. Kenmore 8742.

BOSTON, 34 Fenway—Attractive, sunny rooms, large and small, single or double; no better location in Boston. Ken. 9741.

BOSTON, 189 Huntington Ave., Suite 2—Rooms in quiet home; near church. Telephone Commonwealth 2069.

BOSTON, Belmont Hotel, 116 Huntington Avenue — Clean, pleasant rooms; transient and permanent.

BOSTON—Sunny front room, 11 Norway Street, Suite 4. Mrs. Crankshaw, Kenmore 9854.

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.—Furnished room in private home with 3 baths; near station; $10; breakfast and garage optional. Tel. Bronxville 3885 or write 10 Brookside Circle.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 138 A Cooper St.—Three nice living rooms, unfurnished, bath, electricity and gas included in rent; $25 monthly; private house; near subway. Glenmore 6861.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Rooms for women in modern apartment; conveniently located; privileges. Tel. Porter 3056-M.

DORCHESTER, MASS.—For elderly lady or business woman, warm, sunny room, open southern exposure; board optional. Phone Talbot 0113.

MELROSE, MASS., 21 Orient Ave.—Large, warm, sunny rooms, near bath, in private home; newly resurfaced; furnished or unfurnished; home privileges; $3.00 and $4.00 weekly.

NEW YORK CITY, West 80th—Two beautiful, spacious furnished rooms, dressing rooms; private home; modern improvements; permanent; references. Trafalgar 4386.

N. Y. C., 845 West 111th—Attractive double, private bath, shower, single; also 2-room suite; southern exposure. OFFICE, Cathedral 0147.

N. Y. C., West 74th, 252—Beautiful rooms, double, single, newly decorated, all conveniences; quiet, refined; comfortable, central. Owner's.

NEW YORK CITY, 235 W. 103rd, corner Broadway—Attractive sitting bedroom, adjoining bath; quiet, refined home; $8. STODDARD.

PHILADELPHIA, 5915 Baltimore Ave.—Attractive furnished room, next bath; modern home; refined private family; $6 a week. Sherwood 2756.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., 36 Woodbine Ave.—Desirable 3 or 4 sunny rooms, modern, convenient, stores, bus, park; $45 and $55 per month. Phone Plainfield 6-5723.

The SERVICE BUREAU
236 Huntington Ave., Boston Kenmore 4033

SITUATIONS WANTED

MARRIED couple will take entire charge of house for winter. B-85, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ENGINEER—Mechanic wants position with future; experience; experimental work, design and building, heavy and light machinery; competent draftsman, excellent mechanic; available immediately, location immaterial. Box B-88, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

ORGANIST desires Protestant church position in or around Boston. B-61, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SINGLE man wishes position as houseman on estate; has driver's license; references. Box M-49, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

A MIDDLE-AGED woman, a native of Maine, would like position as housekeeper for small family or business couple. Box B-86, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BY PROTESTANT middle-aged lady as companion; willing to travel; best of references. MRS. SUSIE HEALDE, 46 Chester Street, Somerville, Mass.

BY REFINED Protestant woman as housekeeper; excellent cook; Christian Scientist preferred. Address MRS. L. M. SHIPP, 17 Lindsey St., Dorchester, Mass.

COMPANION—Lady of some experience and natural fondness for elderly persons desires to fill a daughter's position with elderly lady or couple; experienced home maker, also free to travel; Protestant. B-50, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER, American Protestant, educated, to take charge of gentleman's home; excellent housekeeper and appreciative of a good home; exceptional references. Belmont 2457-W, or P. O. Box 73, Belmont, Mass.

MIDDLE-AGED lady desires good home, to serve as secretary, companion, or care for child. B-63, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NEW YORK CITY—Lady with extensive nursing experience desires position as companion or caring for children. Telephone Cathedral 3091.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Refined woman desires position, companion, housekeeper; lady or elderly couple; small home; vicinity Philadelphia. W., 4529 Osage Ave.

STENOGRAPHER, 3 years' varied experience; conscientious, capable; salary open. N. WEISS, 3226 80th St., Jackson Heights, N. Y.

WOMAN born in Paris wishes to exchange her services as French teacher and useful companion for moderate remuneration and maintenance. Location immaterial. Address Box 157, Madison Square Post Office, New York City.

YOUNG woman wishes position as child's nurse; references. Call Scarsdale 112 or write 82 Garth Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.

STUDIOS TO LET

N. Y. C., 412 West 110th—Large studios; modern; beautiful view; $12-$15; single $6; Frigidaire; housekeeping. FOSTER, Academy 0942.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Teacher of Singing, 161 N. Franklin St., Hempstead, L. I. Tel. 2913. 605 Carnegie Hall, New York City. Circle 1350. Monday and Thursday afternoons.

ENGLISH teacher gives lessons to children, adults; English (all branches), French, Latin, Mathematics; also offers secretarial work; reading. Box G-31, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.

EUGENIE B. ABBOTT
TEACHER OF SINGING

PURE tone, finished diction, interpretation; speaking voice. HOTEL HARGRAVE, 112 W. 72nd St., New York City. Tel. Endicott 4800. Mondays, 48 Cannon St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

FOREIGNERS—Learn to speak Standard English; drop foreign accent; private lessons or groups. LEAH B. WHIDDEN, pupil of William Tilly, Columbia University, 2 Westland Ave., Suite 27, Boston. Back Bay 10348 after 2 p. m., eves.

TO LET—FURNISHED

MARBLEHEAD, MASS.—Sunny, comfortable house, 6 rooms furnished in antiques, old fireplaces, modern conveniences; winter months. Marblehead 547.

FURNISHED apartment in private home; 2 rooms (fireplace), bath and kitchenette; business people preferred. Somerset 0913-J. 438 Broadway, Somerville, Mass.

TYPEWRITERS

CORONA
Standard Four-Row Keyboard
E. A. RAPHAEL CO.
49 Bromfield Street, Boston Liberty 7557
Headquarters Corona Typewriter, Underwood, Remington, Royal Portables.
Carbon Paper Ribbons
STANDARD TYPEWRITERS RENTED
2 Months $6.00

WANTED

WILL buy, second-hand clothes of well dressed woman, size 38, and of girl, age 10. B-60, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WEARING APPAREL

BOSTON—Muskrat leather coats, dresses, size 38, shoes, hats, etc.; stylish, cheap. Ken. 9060. Suite 505 from 4-9 p. m.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

Kickernick
Patented Underdress
For Women and Children
CAHEEN'S
IN BIRMINGHAM
Drennen Motor Car Co.

Buick and R. T. D. W. Cars, the General Tire. Duco painting and all-night wrecker service. We would appreciate a visit from you.
AVE. D, AT 20TH ST.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM
(Continued)

We Also Sell Coal and Coke

BROMBERG & Co
South's Jewelers and Silversmiths
218 No. 20th St.
BIRMINGHAM ALA.

We repair all makes of Electric Fans. Also a complete stock of new ones.
BRAUN'S LIGHTHOUSE
2023 1ST AVENUE NORTH Phone 33204

INSURANCE
FIRE — AUTOMOBILE
SURETY BONDS
ED S. MOORE, Inc.
Established 31 Years
NOTHING BUT INSURANCE
2028½ 1st Avenue, BIRMINGHAM

Hosiery Repairing
"Careful work and at moderate prices"
CAHEEN'S
THIRD FLOOR

Cable-Burton Piano Co
1816 THIRD AVENUE
Pianos—Victrolas—Radios

SMART LUGGAGE
ROSENBERGER'S
BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
1909 Second Avenue
"The South's Finest Luggage Shop"

CONSUMERS ICE DELIVERY CO.
220 SECOND AVENUE, N.
We Also Sell Best Grade
Domestic Coal and Coke
PHONE 3-5246

Foremost in Fashion
FARmost in Value
BLACHS
of BIRMINGHAM
Apparel for Men, Women and Boys

UTOPIA
J. B. JOYCE MGR.
CLEANERS
DYERS
MAIN OFFICE, Phone 3-4281
1422 10TH AVENUE, SOUTH

Automobile Repairing
"Investigate Our Reputation"
Q. R. MURPHY
PHONE 7-4550 1821 AVE. C

American Laundry
"Care is our wash word"
Phone 3-1228 1630 2nd Ave., So.

ZAC SMITH STATIONERY CO.
2014 First Avenue
PRINTING ENGRAVING
OFFICE FURNITURE

Birmco Food Products
Dixie Ready Mixed Corn Meal Egg Bread
Dixie Ready Mixed Cake Flour
"Just Add Water"
604 NO. 19TH STREET BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Mail Orders Filled

MOBILE

Fowler's
the SPOTLESS CLEANERS
Cleaned and Pressed for $1.00! Any Dress, Ladies' Coat or Coat Suit. Mail orders solicited. 206 CONTI STREET.

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC.
JEWELERS
SILVERSMITHS
SINCE 1879

SHOES FOR ENTIRE FAMILY
Todd's
Brown-bilt Shoe Store
217 DAUPHIN AVE. MOBILE

Merchants Printing Co.
Equipped to Print Anything
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NETTLE'S GROCERY CO.
OPERATORS
PIGGLY WIGGLY
HOME OWNED HOME OPERATED
Finest Quality Shoes
for Men, Women and Children
PEACOCK BOOTERY
at ALEX RICE
COURT SQUARE

ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY
(Continued)

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General Insurance
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Phone Cedar 436

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Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
SARASOTA BRADENTON

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GAS and OILS
general auto service
LYAL SERVICE STATION
CORAL WAY AND DOUGLAS ROAD
H. M. VAN HORN, Prop.

FORT MYERS

STRIPES GARAGE
Gas—Oils
and
Complete Auto Service
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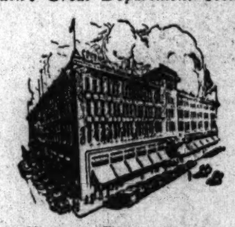
One of the South's Great Department Stores



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GOLDEN'S BOOTERY
BY W. FORSYTH ST.
Natural Bridge Arch Shoes

MAIN DYE WORKS
Clean or Dye—Press and Repair
Anything you wear, from head to foot!
1713-1715 Main St. Tel. 5-0508
Branch Store, 2708 Park St., Tel. 7-1711
All Riverside Shoe Repair Co.

WALKER STORAGE & VAN CO
WE COVER THE SOUTH
Moving, Storing and Shipping Household Effects; Local and Long Distance Moving
Telephone 5-7705 Liberty and 14th Sts.

Furchgott's
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE
Silk Stockings Our Way
The pure thread full-fashioned silk stocking with the patented Gold Stripe that prevents garter runs. Exclusively at Furchgott's.

Invest in Satisfaction and Economy
AT
PIGGLY WIGGLY
WHERE YOU CAN CHOOSE FOR YOURSELF

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ADAMS AT HOGAN
WEARING APPAREL FOR MEN AND WOMEN
WHERE THE STYLES ARE SHOWN FIRST

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"Jacksonville's Leading Grocers"
"There Is One Near You"
43 Stores in Jacksonville
Best Prices—Service—Coupons

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PARK STREET AT KING
Phone 7-1101
PURE OIL CO. WOCO PEP

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, Inc.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
Family Washing

MIAMI

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Miami 32445.

Cleaning—Pressing—Alterations Service Kindly Given
A-1 CLEANERS
1667 WEST FLAGLER ST. Ph. 23591

Knaus U-Drive Co.
Rentals by Day, Week, Season or Mile
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J. GREENBLAT
168 S. W. 20th Rd. Ph. 31276

Penton's Service Station
Pan-Am Gasoline and Motor Oils
Michelin Tires and Tubes
Elevated Grease Rack
Crank Case Service
Phone 7729 3400 N. E. 2ND AVE.

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

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The Universal Car
Authorized Dealer
Dade Motor Sales Co.
S. A. RYAN
400 Southwest 2nd Avenue

Soft Water Used Exclusively in Our Shop
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BEAUTY SHOPPE and FINGER WAVING SALON
Incorporated
Permanent Waving a Specialty
EDMOND PROCESS
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Phone 32561 Miami, Florida

LUNCHEON DINNER
Bonita Coffee House
DELICIOUS FOOD
150 S. E. 1st ST. *Miss M. E. Schober*

Chez François
Tropical Crystallized Fruits and Candies of Distinction
Special attention to mail orders.
259 E. Flagler St. at Fairfax Theatre
1006 Lincoln Road, Miami Beach

Gralynn Laundry
Incorporated
800 N. W. 4TH AVENUE
All classes of laundering and rug cleaning
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"Where the best costs less"
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1263 West Flagler Street

The HEFTY PRESS, Inc.
Printers Stationers
Blank Book Manufacturers
Phone 21063 45-47 S. W. 1st Street
MIAMI, FLORIDA

STUDIO OF
RICHARD PLUMER
Incorporated
Decorative Counsel
Contract Work—Upholstery
Drapery
179 N. E. 40 Street Tel. 2 5375

BROOKS' WONDER CHOCOLATE SODA
Just real Chocolate Syrup, lots of ice cream, cold carbonated water, topped with whipped cream.
BROOKS' DRUG STORES
Flagler at Seventeenth Ave. and 17th Avenue and 8th St., S. W.

12 Distinct Services
28 N. E. Third St. Phone
Miami, Fla. 2-5111

Toilet Requisites
Kodak Films
Sundries—Candy—Sodas
BISCAYNE BOULEVARD PHARMACY
Incorporated (under new ownership)
Biscayne Blvd. at 19th Street
WALLACE B. PARNELL, Prop.

Marinello Beauty Shoppe
Eugene Permanent Waving
Daylight Booth
NORA DAVIS, Prop.
126 S. E. 1ST AVE. Ph. 25057

EVERYTHING FOR THE BEACH
IRVINE'S Inc.
108 N. E. Second Avenue
Opp. Congress Bldg.

W. E. TAYLOR
Jewelry and Diamonds
Jewelry, Watch and Clock Repairing
Special Order Work
817 OLYMPIA BUILDING

MIAMI BEACH

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Miami 32445.

ORLANDO

The First National Bank & Trust Company
In Orlando, Florida
Banking—All Departments
Commercial, Savings, Trust Department, Acts as Executor, Administrator, or Trustee.

GOLDSMITH
"Shoes of Distinction"
L. MILLER Beautiful Shoes
Phone 3348 102 N. Orange Ave.

MINNIE BOSTICK
EXCLUSIVE MILLLINERY
Best quality at lowest price
248 SO. ORANGE AVE., ORLANDO, FLA.

Willard
Service and Repairs on All Batteries
3 Service Cars Free Road Service
CHURCH and COURT STS. Phone 2111
C. A. (Dixie) KUHR, Mgr.

FLORIDA

ORLANDO
(Continued)

Mather-Wiley Co., Inc.
17 WEST PINE STREET
"Good and Bad Furniture"
Phone 4854 ORLANDO, FLA.

Best of Quality
Foodstuffs for Less at
All American Thrift Stores
19 W. CHURCH ST., ORLANDO

Orlando Steam Laundry
Cleaners—Dyers
Launderers
WEST CONCORD
Near Orange Avenue
Phone 3178

The Men's Shop
and
San Juan Men's Shop
Featuring Quality—Not Price
ORLANDO, FLA.

YOWELL-DREW CO.
36 Years of Service in Orlando
"QUALITY DID IT"
Two Stores: Orlando & Daytona Beach

Complete Personal Service
IF YOU WEAR IT
WE'LL REPAIR IT
Alterations—Mending—Hemstitching Button Covering
The HANDY SHOP
AUTREY—MURPHY—ARCADE

EMERICK'S CAFETERIA
15 West Washington Street
ALL-WAYS "RELIABLE"
New Location...Larger...Better
SELF SERVICE
We operate only one cafeteria and aim to make it the best in Florida.

PALM BEACH

MRS. LOUISE R. PRICE
REALTOR
RENTALS SALES
Office Phone 7502 332 Royal Palm Way
Home Phone 8344 Palm Beach, Florida

WEST PALM BEACH

PERMANENT WAVING
FINGER WAVING
HAIR-CUTTING
GILBERT'S BEAUTY PARLOR
20 Comeau Arcade Phone 6784
W. PALM BEACH, FLA.

SEND IT TO Mack CLEANING CO.
PHONE 6415 — 314 FIRST ST.

The City Ice and Fuel Co.
Successors to
PALM'S ICE CO.
26th and PINEWOOD AV. Dial 2-0231

ST. PETERSBURG

E. H. KANISS
Exclusive Diamond Broker
Exceptional bargains in diamonds of all sizes. Visit our store or write us.
Fine watch and jewelry repairing.
11 Florida Arcade, St. Petersburg, Florida

Florida Arcade Beauty Shop
Specializing in Realistic Perm. Requires no finger waving.
Eugene and other methods. Harper Method a specialty.
ALMINA FOX
32-36 Florida Arcade Phone 35172

Nolen's
Cash Economy Grocery Co.
2300-2306 FIRST AVENUE, N.
18-32 23RD STREET, N.
ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

TAMPA

MAAS
Clothier and Haberdasher
705 Franklin, Tampa, Florida

DIXIE LAUNDRY
AND
DIXIE CLEANERS
"BIGGEST and BEST"
Phones Laundry 4232 Dry Cleaners 2845

The TAMPA SHOP
Exclusive Millinery
6 12TH, TAMPA, FLA.

Cinderella Dress Shop
308 WEST LAFAYETTE ST.
Reasonable Prices
REMODELING DRESSMAKING

Ernest Maas Inc.
"TAMPA'S FINEST LADIES SPECIALTY SHOP"
511 TAMPA STREET

Wolf Brothers, Inc.
Everything to Wear for
MEN AND BOYS
803 FRANKLIN ST. 303 TWIGGS

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
Dry Cleaning and Laundry Delivery Service
Odorless Dry Cleaning Co.
Phone H 1406 106 N. Albany Ave.

QUALITY FABRICS
Essrigs
916 FRANKLIN STREET

Dollar
Dry Cleaning Company
CLEANING and DYEING
202 Grand Central Ave. 203 Cass St.
Hills Ave. at Rome Ave. 407 Tampa St.

FLORIDA

TAMPA
(Continued)

Our delivery covers the entire city in time for breakfast
Tampa Stock Farms Dairy Company
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
Phone 4083

WINTER PARK

Orange Laundry Co.
and
Colonial Cleaners
A Clean Service for Every Need.
Orlando Phone 4735 Winter Park Phone 413

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Hemlock 1380, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 1 until 5 p. m.

Cleaners and Dyers
CASH AND CARRY
The LLOYD CLEANERS
HOUSE OF SERVICE
All Dresses and Coats.....$1.00
Men's Suits and Overcoats... .75
621 BOULEVARD N. E. *990 GORDON S. W.
395 MORELAND N. E. 1030 PEACHTREE
Personal attention to mail orders.

The Tavern
Georgia's Most Unique and Charming Tea Rooms
ATLANTA 65½ Broad St. NW. MACON, GA. 151 Cotton Ave.

Anderson and Megee Beauty Salon
Shrine Temple
62 Ponce de Leon Ave., N. E.
All branches of beauty culture.
JA 4380

Drink More Milk
We Invite You to Visit and Inspect Our Modern Dairy
Cherokee 2213
W. O. PIERCE DAIRY

THE DAFFODIL TEA ROOM
Under original management of MRS. J. E. McREE
A delightful place to dine
11:30 A. M. to 8 P. M.
Sunday
12 M. to 8:30 P. M.
81 PRYOR ST., N. E.
Across from Candler Bldg.

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
Atlanta, Ga.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN
Phone Jackson 0414, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Whitman's Laundry
"Beats the Dutch"
Independent—Progressive—Competitive

PHILLIPS & CREW PIANO COMPANY
Established 1865
THE OLDEST MUSIC HOUSE IN GEORGIA
PIANOS RADIOS
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS

Regenstein's Peachtree Store
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
209 PEACHTREE STREET N. E.

EAGER & SIMPSON CORSET SHOP
Corsets, Brassieres and Underwear
24 Cain Street, N. E.

Carnation MILK

PIGGLY WIGGLY

RADIOS
VICTOR, COLUMBIA and OKEH RECORDS
BAME'S, Inc.
107 PEACHTREE ST., Opp. Piedmont Hotel
Walnut 5718

Davis & McLarty Co.
OPERATING
ENNA JETTICK
BOOT SHOP
134 PEACHTREE ARCADE

Tipp's Millinery Studio
"Home of Artistic Creating"
Hats are custom made—individually designed, moulded and fitted to please each personality.
REMODELING
Same methods used.
301 NORRIS BUILDING Ja 5296

GEORGIA

ATLANTA
(Continued)

Schneider & Son's JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N.E.
ATLANTA, GA.

GEORGE MUSE CLOTHING COMPANY
Suits—Overcoats—Hats—Shoes and Furnishings for Men and Boys. Women's Ready to Wear, Hosiery, and Millinery.

SAVANNAH

Keep That Fresh Snappy Appearance
in your clothes by having them Dry Cleaned often at
FREE BROS. DRY CLEANING CO.
408 E. Broughton St., Savannah, Ga.

GLOBE SHOE CO.
19 East Broughton Street
Phone 8101

Arch Preserver and Matrix Shoes

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD

Personal Service that makes your banking here a pleasure
Westfield Trust Company
WESTFIELD, N. J.

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

Lykes Service, Inc.
Distributors
GOODRICH TIRES and QUAKER STATE OIL
Complete Auto Service and Parking
STATIONS AT
Market & Walnut, Coxe & Commerce
Arcade Basement

FELMET BROS.
QUALITY FOODS SERVICE
306 Patton Ave. Phone 8704
506 Merriman Ave.

FAN-LOU PASTRY SHOP
AND LUNCHEONETTE
ARCADE BUILDING PHONE 5488
Home Cooked Foods and High Quality Bakery Products.
Branches 22 Government St., Phone 4388; 707 Haywood Road, West Asheville, Phone 3260.

ABBOTT & KNIGHT INCORPORATED
Dry Cleansing! Shoe Repairing!
MOUNTAIN CITY LAUNDRY
"TELEPHONE SEVEN THOUSAND"

STORAGE, PACKING SHIPPING
Local and Long Distance Moving
Get Our Estimates Without Obligation
ALLPORT STORAGE WHSE. CO.
44 VALLEY STREET Phone 114

Ottis Green Hardware Co.
11 WEST PACK SQUARE
General Line Hardware and Tools
Sporting Goods
Paints, Oils and Brushes
Phone 1353

COAL
Carolina Coal & Ice Co.
66 Patton Avenue Phone 130

CHARLOTTE

Organized 1874
Commercial National Bank
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Capital $500,000.00; Surplus Profits etc. Over $975,000.00
Invites Your Banking Business
Commercial, Savings and Trust

50-50 SELF SERVICE STORES
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Every Banking Service
Commercial Banking, Trust, Investment, Savings, Safe Deposit, and Insurance
AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $2,200,000.00
Resources, $24,000,000.00

Efird's DEPARTMENT STORE
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
"QUALITY WITH PRICE"

Charlotte Laundry
Incorporated
Launderers, Dyers and Cleaners
Rug Cleaning—Hat Cleaning
A Service to Fit Every Purse
Dial Phone 3-5191
Corner 2nd and College Streets
P. O. Box 292 Dial Phone 2-0533

Charles W. Christian Co.
Heating and Ventilating Engineers and Contractors

PENNSYLVANIA

READING

The Famous
CRYSTAL RESTAURANT
Eighteen Years on the Square
The Home
Is the Only Competitor
645-647 PENN STREET
Also Annex—537 PENN STREET

CONTINENTAL EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

SWITZERLAND—French Swiss family would take young boys for education, college, sports, music; family life with own boys; references. C. S. MAMIN-MATTHEY, La Tour-de-Peilz, Vevey, Lake of Geneva.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS—Lady offers happy home to children whose parents are abroad; large garden; opportunity for splendid education; Christian Scientists preferred. MRS. MEDWAY, Beechfield, Forest Road, Tunbridge Wells, Sussex.

POST VACANT

NEUCHATEL, SWITZERLAND—Post au pair is offered in a girls' boarding school to reliable English girls speaking good English and wishing to learn French. Pensionnat Perrudet, Chemin du Rocher 10.

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

Ready-Made Suits for Boys
Sale Direct from Stock
SMITH & NIELSEN
(First Floor)
Købmagergade 22
Telf. 11.194
(By Amagertorv)

PERFUMERY BRISTOL
Frederiksberggade 40
Near Raadhuspladsen
Reasonable Prices

DEN LILLE KUNSTHANDEL
Kompagnistraede 37. Telf. Byen 105Y
Great variety of articles useful & beautiful in Glass, Crystal, Ceramic, Gold and Silver. Orders received. Repairs at very moderate prices.
MISS C. A. VON ROSEN, GOLDSMITH

ROSKILDE

The mixture
SVINEHELD
or Fishmeal dried yeast and Vitamon-yeast for Pigs.
K. THOLSTRUP, Ibsgaard, Roskilde

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CANNES—FRENCH RIVIERA

For reliable REAL ESTATE information on the Riviera, consult:
ALFRED SHARON
Attorney-at-Law
17, rue des Belges, Cannes
Many years of experience.

NICE—FRENCH RIVIERA

Of Special Interest to House, Villa and Land Owners on the Riviera
Every class of reparation and construction thoroughly carried out. Estimates submitted free of cost. Resident owners or Bank references given.
HOVNANIAN & CO.
Contractors and Builders
2 BD. VICTOR-HUGO, NICE

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Grand Garage Descombes
(Mr. Graf. Suer.)
13, rue Descombes, Paris (17ème)
Porte Champerret.
Tel.: Wagram 19-19
Complete and Conscientious Garage
SERVICE ACCESSORIES

Private Touring Service
Commissions Filled Purchases Made
Mr. & Mrs. AMMONS
European address: Hôtel Cécilia
11, Avenue Mac-Mahon, Paris. Tel. Carnot 32-10

PRINCESS MARY'S HOSIERY
French House: 205 rue St-Honoré
HIGH CLASS SILK STOCKINGS
ANGORA UNDERWEAR
ITALIAN SILK UNDERWEAR

GERMANY

BERLIN

STATIONERY
Fine Printing Undertaken
HEINRICH SCHULTZE NACHF.
Behren Str. 28 Tel. Merkur 5645
Closing Time 6 o'clock
PAPIER—SCHREIBWAREN—BÜROBEDARF
Anfertigung feiner Drucksachen
Geschäftsschluss 6 Uhr

PHOTOGRAPHERS
Artistic Portrait Photography
Instruction, Professional Training
KÖNIG-ROHDE
Lützow Str. 77. Tel. Lützow 8360
Künstlerische Portrait-Photographie

EUGEN ZEISE
Greifswalder Str. 43. Tel. Königstadt 824

IRONMONGERY
House & Kitchen Utensils, Glass & China.
Haus- & Küchengeräte, Glas, Porzellan.

BOOKSELLERS—BUCHHANDLUNG
Literature on All Branches of Learning
J. M. SPAETH
Berlin C. 2. König Str. 52 and
N. 58 Danziger Str. 98 Gegr. 1234
Tel. E 2 Kupfergraben 1097-1098

CANNED GOODS—MILL PRODUCTS
Franz Pflugmacher
(Inh. Alfred Thieke)
Schöneberg: Kolonnenstr. 48-49
Siemensstadt: Brunnenstr. 27
Tel.: Stephan 2412 und Fraunhofer 2329
Konserven, Mehl- u. Mühlenfabrikate

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
107 Falmouth St. Tel. Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2700
LONDON
3, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1364
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opera Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.408
BERLIN
80A Unter den Linden Merkur 6325
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Bldg. Tel. Rittenhouse 8186
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Bldg. Tel. Webster 7182
CLEVELAND
1409 Union Trust Bldg. Tel. Cherry 7690
DETROIT
3-101 General Motors Bldg. Tel. Empire 3080
KANSAS CITY
605 Nat'l. Fid. Life Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
525 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Bldg. Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE
350 Skinner Bldg. Tel. Main 2904
ST. LOUIS
1775 Riway, Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 5173
PORTLAND OREGON
1022 Am. Bank Bldg. Tel. Beacon 2702

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GERMANY

BERLIN
(Continued)

Steglitzer Anzeiger
Berlin-Steglitz
fertigt preiswert gute Drucksachen an
undertakes good printing at moderate prices

FURS Elegant Models
Carl Salback G.m.b.H.
BERLIN, Unter den Linden 67
Kurfürstendamm 210

MODENHAUS SPITTELMARKT
Kurstr. 26 and Friedrichstr. 129
(Karlstr.)
Dresses and Blouses
Good Quality—Moderate Prices
Beste Qualität
Eigene Herstellung, daher billigste Preise

BUTCHERS
excellent meat and sausages
ERNST MIERSCH, Fleischermeister
Bln. N. Müller Str. 63.
Tel. C. 6 Moabit 789
RIND- und
SCHWEINE-SCHLACHTEREI
feine Fleisch- und Wurstwaren

Fashionable Ladies- & Gentlemens CLOTHING
FURS Herpich
Berlin W. Leipziger Str. Ecke Wilhelmstraße

PENSION DEMBSKI
Nürnberger Strasse 14/15
III. Floor. Lift
Tel. B 4 Bavaria 0591
MODERATE CHARGES

PAINTER FOR THE HOME
HEIN'S ATELIER FÜR MALEREI
established 1896
Berlin-Charlottenburg, Philippi Str. 8
Tel. Westend 2980

PENSION NAUMANN
Berlin-Wilmersdorf, Nikolsburger Platz 6
Phone: H 1 Uhland 4704, 4705, 1390
First Class House
Running water in every room

HOTEL EUROPA
Dorotheen Strasse 17
Near Friedrich Str. Station
Rooms from M. 5.- upwards
with Bath from M. 8.50
Hotel Europäischer Hof

RHEINGOLD
Bellevue St. 19/20, Potsdamer Platz
One of Berlin's largest and finest
RESTAURANTS

BLUMENHAUS SCHULZ
Wilmersdorf Güntzel Str. 44
Tel. Pfalzburg 6548
FLORIST

DRESDEN

CHRISTMAS CAKE
Almond and Raisin Cake, best quality
WEIHNACHTS STOLLEN
ALWIN BAHR
Bäckerei und Konditorei
Nicolai Str. 17
Mandel- und Rosinenstollen, prima Qualität
1. Sorte Pfd. M 2.-, 2. Sorte Pfd. M 1.50
Nachnahmeversand

Upholstered Furniture
All Orders Executed, Also Repairs
PAULA SONNTAG
Dürer Strasse 17
Spezialgeschäft für neue Polstermöbel
wunschgemässe Anfertigung u. Aufpolsterung

Automobile and Naphtha Oil
KURT SCHULZE
Niedersedlitz, Schul Str. 2. Tel. 630
AUTO—OELE und BOHR—OELE

ELBING

Königsberg Marzipan
A delicious Christmas Confectionery
KONDITOREI A. TEUKE
ELBING GERMANY
Königsberger Marzipan
das köstlichste Weihnachtsgeschenk
in Stücken von 2 - 10 Pfund
à Pfund RM 3.- (exkl. Porto u. Verpackung)

HAMBURG

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If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue, call C2 Bismarck 3423, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained.

Ferdinandstrasse 23

CONFECTIONERS AND CAFÉ
The very place you are looking for in Hamburg
Neuerwall 40 and Alsterarkäden 9
„PREDIGER"
Konditorei und Café
Lieferungen ausser dem Hause
Tel. C 4 Dammtor 4251 und 2520

COAL COKE
PAUL LAMMERT
Heidenkampsweg 37
Tel. Sammelnummer B. 4 Steinthor 8841
Kohlen—Koks—Briketts
Zentralheizungskoks
Agent: J. Kaiser, Altona, Brahmsstr. 73

Elegant Dresses, Coats, Hats and Underwear. Modern Dressmaking Establishment
ANNA MEYER
Klopstock Str. 35 p., Tel. H. 2. Alster 2283
Vornehme Kleider, Mäntel, Hüte und Wäsche
Werkstatt für neuzeitliche Frauenkleidung

Hosiery and Woollen Wear
RUDOLF STROBEL
Braunfelder Strasse 75
B. 3. Lützow 0674
Strumpfe und Wollwaren
Spezialgeschäft

HANNOVER

CORSETIÈRE—CORSET-MODEN
Corseletten, Hüftmieder, Büstenhalter nach gänzlich veränderter Modernichtung, höchste Vollendung der Passform. "Warners" weltberühmte amerikan. Modelle.
Anna Kaftan
Ständehaus Str. 6 Tel. 37618

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GERMANY

LEIPZIG

OIL PAINTINGS
by good artists, in HANDSOME FRAMES, every size and price, advantageous offers. For Gifts from RM. 20.- Upwards
HUGO ENGLER
Leipzig C. I. Ost Strasse 113
Oelgemälde guter Künstler

MÜNCHEN

PENSION ROMANA
Akademiestr. 7 Tel: 31823
Distinguished quiet situation near the University and the English Garden
Extremely comfortable rooms, central heating, running water

HOLLAND

THE HAGUE

COELINGH
THE HAGUE
Phone 14444
First Class House of Electric Ornaments
Silk Shades
Floor and table Standards
Electric Heating Apparatus

ELECTRIC PRINTING
G. H. VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 3 & 3
Tel. 30726 THE HAGUE

ITALY

FLORENCE

Old England Stores
6 VIA VECCHIETTI
English and American Groceries
Chilprufe Hosiery, Flannels
Stockings and Socks
Sports Outfits, etc.

GEORGE A. COLE
ART DEALER
Covers made to order in the following sizes:
6½ by 4¾ 9¾ by 6¾
10 by 6¾ 15 by 10¾
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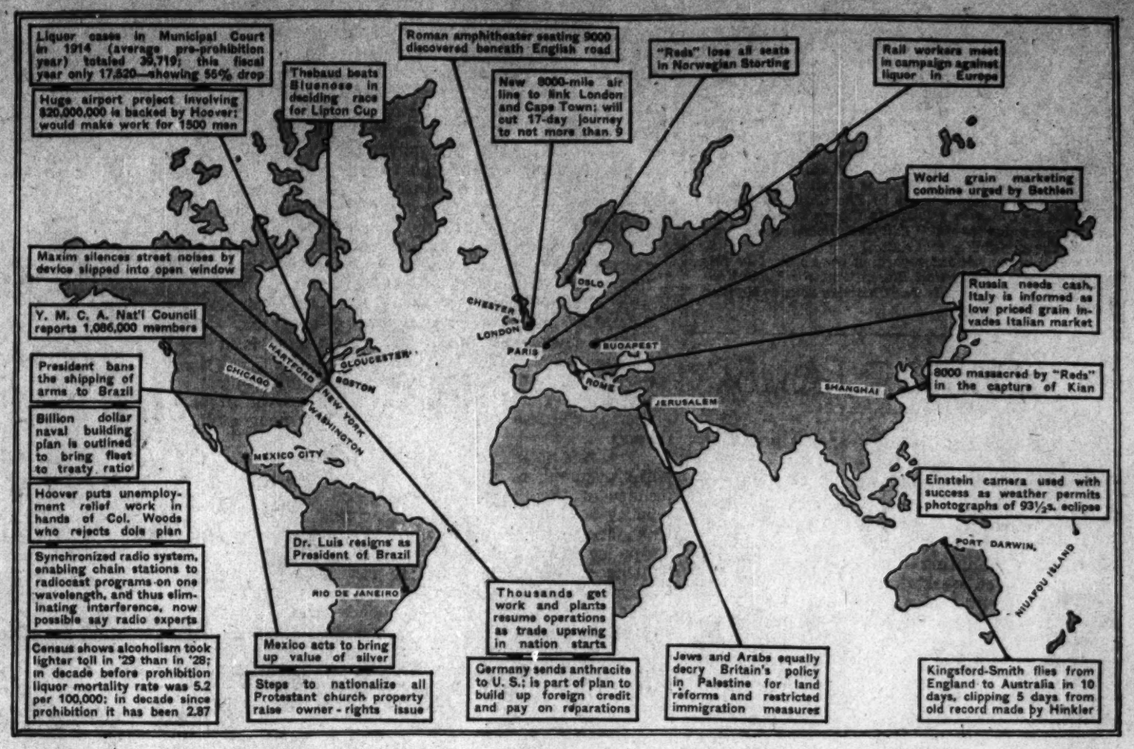
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Liquor cases in Municipal Court in 1914 (average pre-prohibition year) totaled 39,719; this fiscal year only 17,520—showing 56% drop
Huge airport project involving $20,000,000 is backed by Hoover; would make work for 1500 men
Thebaud beats Bluenose in deciding race for Lipton Cup
Roman amphitheater seating 9000 discovered beneath English road
New 9000-mile air line to link London and Cape Town; will cut 17-day journey to not more than 9
"Reds" lose all seats in Norwegian Storting
Rail workers meet in campaign against liquor in Europe
World grain marketing combine urged by Bethlen
Maxim silences street noises by device slipped into open window
Y. M. C. A. Nat'l Council reports 1,086,000 members
President bans the shipping of arms to Brazil
Billion dollar naval building plan is outlined to bring fleet to treaty ratio
Hoover puts unemployment relief work in hands of Col. Woods who rejects dole plan
Synchronized radio system, enabling chain stations to radiocast programs on one wavelength, and thus eliminating interference, now possible say radio experts
Census shows alcoholism took lighter toll in '29 than in '28; in decade before prohibition liquor mortality rate was 5.2 per 100,000; in decade since prohibition it has been 2.87
Dr. Luis resigns as President of Brazil
Mexico acts to bring up value of silver
Steps to nationalize all Protestant church property raise owner-rights issue
Thousands get work and plants resume operations as trade upswing in nation starts
Germany sends anthracite to U. S.; is part of plan to build up foreign credit and pay on reparations
Jews and Arabs equally decry Britain's policy in Palestine for land reforms and restricted immigration measures
Russia needs cash, Italy is informed as low priced grain invades Italian market
8000 massacred by "Reds" in the capture of Kian
Einstein camera used with success as weather permits photographs of 93½s. eclipse
Kingsford-Smith flies from England to Australia in 10 days, clipping 5 days from old record made by Hinkler
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OSLO
PARIS
BUDAPEST
ROME
JERUSALEM
SHANGHAI
CHICAGO
HARTFORD
GLOUCESTER
BOSTON
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
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NUAFOU ISLAND

All Nature

The Walking Stick

It played a trick,
That walking stick—
And really did deceive me;
It moved its legs
Like wooden pegs—
Perhaps you don't believe me.

A twig, you say?
It walked away
While I was looking at it!

TO PERSONS unacquainted with the protective devices which nature employs, a walk through woodlands in the autumn may be filled with surprises. The bare branches of small trees near him may seem to be a mere assemblage of twigs, until suddenly while he is looking at it, one of those "twigs" begins slowly to move along the limb and take another position. His surprise has been occasioned by the movements of a walking stick.

These strange insects vary in length from two to six inches in the greater part of America, but in the tropics they reach their highest distinction, and develop wings which resemble the leaves on which they feed. They all belong to the *hexapod* class, which consists of true, six-legged insects. They hibernate in egg form during the winter, but last only one season.

When they hatch they are green and continue so through their first molt; but the second and last change gives them another seasonal protective color resembling brown twigs. They feed on leaves of plants at all stages. One interesting feature is that they possess the power to reproduce lost limbs.

A Word a Day

Illustrate

This word means "to make clear or understandable by means of figures, comparisons or examples"; it also has a specific use in the sense of "to provide with pictures or drawings, to adorn—as a book with pictures."

The word comes to us from the Latin *illustrare*, "to light up, throw light upon," compounded of *in*, "upon," and *lustrare*, "to enlighten" (from *lux*, "light").

Il-lus'-trate (as is il-lus'-tra-tor) is preferred with emphasis on the second syllable; sound *i* as in *it*, *u* as in *up*, *a* as in *late*.

"He illustrated his point with a well-chosen joke."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.

Brevities

Humorist: We understand that a new make of car, to be shown at the forthcoming Motor Show, has an engine which drops out when a lever is touched. Our car goes one better than that; the engine is liable to drop out at any moment, whether a lever is touched or not.

Arkansas Gazette: If cradles for the baby ever come back they'll probably be arranged to plug in on a wall socket.

San Francisco Chronicle: Culture is widespread, but in remote regions there are races still so benighted they haven't even heard of a hole in one.

A Quotation for Today

LIFE is a magic vase filled to the brim, so made that you cannot dip it nor draw from it; but it overflows into the hand that drops treasures into it—drop in malice and it overflows hate; drop in charity and it overflows love.
—RUSKIN.

The Mail Bag

Dodge City, Kansas

Dear Editor and Friends of the Mail Bag:

Dodge City! The flavor of old romance still lingers around that name, for in olden times it was the "Cowboy Capital of the United States." But how amazed these cowboys would be could they know of the changes which have taken place! Front Street is now a gathering place for loafers. "Boot Hill" is only an unusually high hill on which the city hall is built: "Horse Thief Canyon" is a rendezvous for picnickers.

Once in a while a man is seen in the picturesque dress of the cowboy. But it is not the same either. It's probably just one of those "dude Easterners," wearing the dress which he believes is common here.

I am sorry if I have destroyed anyone's illusions, but Dodge City of today is a bustling city-to-be with a large trade territory, a radio station, one of the best high schools in the State, and a promising future.

Last fall a "Last Round-Up" was held here. Old customs and happenings were revived and a moving picture reel was made of it, and several large magazines wrote articles about it.

I enjoy the Monitor very much—especially the Mail Bag and the Home Forum Page. The poetry in the Monitor is delightful. The Mail Bag is better than any novel ever written and through it I live the experiences of my Mail Bag friends. Our school teachers commend the Monitor for its variety and the authenticity of its every statement.

I will be 16 soon and a junior in high school. I am interested in everything—especially moving pictures, novels, poetry, and people—people most of all.

Won't you write to me, please, girls all over the world? I will answer all letters promptly, and I will be glad to exchange photos with anyone.
Marie G. S.

London, England

Dear Editor:

I have just been staying out on a ranch in the United States, where I enjoyed myself very much indeed. We stayed at the ranch about a week, and then went motoring through the Yellowstone Park, which afforded me many new and unexpected experiences. There were numerous semi-tame bears, which walked about the little outer houses of the hotels.

I am nearly 13 years old and would like to correspond with somebody in France. Douglas W. G.

Cheltenham, England

Dear Editor:

The letters in the Mail Bag are so interesting I do hope you will print mine, as I should love to receive some answers. I am 12 years old, and am interested in almost anything.

Cheltenham, besides being a spa, is also called the gateway to the Cotswolds. All around are the quaint old villages, that the march of progress has almost destroyed in the rest of England. Even now, on the slopes of the hills, remains of Roman villas and pottery and coins are often being turned up.

From the highest point of the Cotswolds, Cleve Hill, you may look right across the Vale of the Severn to where the Malverns block the horizon. It is exactly like a patchwork quilt, with fields and hedges, streams and orchards spread below, and the spires of Gloucester Cathedral, and Tewkesbury Abbey, looking in the distance like fairy cities. And sometimes you can catch a glimpse of the blue waters of the Bristol Channel. I would especially like to hear from girls in the U. S. A., Canada, France, Greece, and Spain, or any other country.
Doris D.

Cincinnati, Ohio

Dear Editor:

For eight years I have been reading the Monitor and have the privilege of selling it after the Wednesday evening meetings. I like the Sports, Educational, Young Folks' and Daily Features pages best of all. Through the Mail Bag I have enjoyed the letters of a few correspondents from different parts of the world.

I am 15, a junior in high school, and like Latin. I am a Boy Scout and would be pleased to correspond with boys in foreign countries, especially Egypt, Japan, and Spain. John N.

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Lorna P. (12), Los Angeles, Calif.—Collecting stamps.
Virginia L. (12), Cleveland, O.—Collecting stamps.
Phyllis H. (12), Battle Creek, Mich.—Belongs to Camp Fire Girls.
Frances Y. (13), Janesville, Wis.—Belongs to Girl Scouts; interested in stamps.
Mattie Mae G. (13), Los Angeles, Calif.—Especially from New Mexico, Norway and Japan.
Gretchen R. (14), Salem, Ore.—Belongs to Girl Reserves. (Will you please send in your last name and street address, Gretchen?)
Geraldine C. (16), Woodcliffe Lake, N. J.—Interesting in music, story writing, nature study and stamp collecting.
Peggy S. (16), White Rock, B. C., Canada.

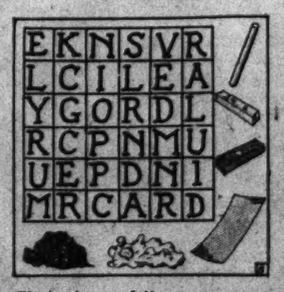
Boys

Heinz N. (15), Liegnitz, Germany.
Clarence S. (17), St. Louis, Mo.—Interested in gardening and architecture.

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.
2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equal 1 penny, British.)
3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

Metals Puzzle



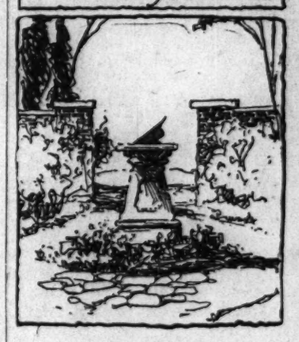
Start at any letter, move up or down, right or left, or diagonally, and spell the names of eleven kinds of metal.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Quotation Puzzle:

I wonder why it is that we are not all kinder to each other than we are. How much the world needs it! How easily it is done!

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



For Others

Hove, Sussex, Eng.

TEN years ago a man completed his training as a masseur at the National Institute for the Blind. A few days ago he took a cardboard box containing £200 in treasury notes to the office of the institute.

"When I started to earn my living," he said, "I made up my mind that the institute that had done so much for me would benefit as far as I could afford.

"Later on I married, and my wife has been encouraging me in this idea of mine. Whenever we have had anything to spare we have put it into this cardboard box.

"Tomorrow is the 'flag day' for blind babies, and we both feel there could not be a better moment for us to hand over the £200 which has been saved. Those blind babies will some day have to go out and earn their own living, and this may help some of them to be trained."

In Lighter Vein

Judge

"So you call this soup? An' to think I've been sailin' on this stuff for ten years."

The Trip

First Wallflower: "Did you see Odette purposely stumble so that that young millionaire could catch her?"

Second Wallflower: "Yes, that sure was a business trip."—*Life.*

No Trouble at All

"My mother will be surprised when she gets my letter. 'August,' she used to say, 'you are so no-account that you will never get a job,' and in the last month I have had six!"—*Nagels Lustige Welt* (Berlin).

Poor Farming Methods

"Jerry ain't much of a farmer, I'm afraid."

"Naw, he keeps foolin' 'round with his crops so much he don't half tend to his fillin' station."—*Pathfinder.*

Not to Be Outdone

A little boy was proudly exhibiting a pet turtle when a playmate stepped up and announced:

"When the next circus comes to town my Dad is going to buy me a comedian."

The Salesman

Peddler: "Any umbrella rings, pencils, teapot spouts, studs, shoelaces, brushes or needles?"

Lady: "Go away or I'll call the police."

Peddler: "'Ere you are, lady, whistles sixpence each."—*Passing Show.*

Better Locations

"Funny to me they build all these filling stations along the paved highways."

"What's so funny about it?"

"Well, you would think they would build them along the detours, where all the traveling is done."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

"A Race Against Human Misery"

FROM nearly every sector of America's unemployment front come reports of victories won or advances made. Resumption of full-time work in some industrial plants, municipal plans for eliminating bread lines, schemes by which employed workers will give part of their pay to relieve unemployment, wider distribution of work among federal employees, prospect of quick action by Congress in December to hasten construction projects which will furnish employment—all these are evidences of the magnificent spirit with which the attack on the nation's greatest present problem is being pressed.

But when Col. Arthur Woods pictured America's national effort for unemployment relief which he has just been chosen to lead as "a race against human misery" he called most necessary attention to two factors in the situation which have been too much overlooked. One is the essential time element in relief work. The greatest need is expected in the next four months. Projects for providing work must be pushed vigorously if they are to do the most good. The larger they are the sharper will be the shove required to get them moving.

Also involved in the idea of a race is the second consideration that the contest with unemployment is far from won. Merely because splendid efforts are being organized it is easy for citizens to feel that all will be taken care of, if indeed it is not already taken care of by the mere mobilizing of public and private agencies. But the job is far from done, and its adequate accomplishment will require the help of individual citizens, even if that help involves nothing more than buying now what they can afford to buy.

Indeed, President Hoover has emphasized the coöperative nature of the federal program. The Government can help by speeding up construction of public works. This will be especially effective if Congress early in the coming session will promptly appropriate funds to carry out some of the projects already authorized, which total $856,328,000. The Government can also do something by "staggering" employment in its own departments—giving half-time work to two men instead of laying off one and leaving the other on full time. The War Department has already announced that it will apply this system wherever possible. It is not an ideal remedy, but it will help to check the social demoralization which follows when men are totally unemployed for long periods.

But beyond such useful yet incomplete measures the Government can do little except it enlist endeavors along similar lines. Colonel Woods's task will be to promote and coördinate the whole program. A better man for the job could hardly have been found. He comes to it as a veteran of the similar but less ambitious campaign carried out under Mr. Hoover's direction in 1921.

His announcement that no system of "doles" is contemplated is in line with widespread American objections to that form of relief. If it can be provided even meagerly, paid work is preferable to doles. But it may be well if business men generally recognize that work must be provided or some form of a dole will loom as an imperative alternative in any adequate relief plan.

The readiness of employers—even of some who ordinarily shy at any "interference" of government in business—to coöperate with governmental efforts at this time is most encouraging. Organization of relief on a national scale is certainly the Government's business, although never so fully realized in pre-Hoover times.

But this "race against human misery" is not the Government's race. Washington comes in only as pacemaker. The race is one in which all the people of the United States are entered. They are getting away to a splendid start. But hard and steady plugging will be needed to win.

A Silver Loan to China

SENATOR PITTMAN'S proposal for a world loan of silver to China is the latest of many plans which have been put forward to reclaim silver prices from present levels—the lowest for the last hundred years.

With the exception of gold, no commodity has such an effect on world buying power as has silver. Some authorities indeed attribute the present world depression to low silver prices. Half the human race, that half which lives in southern and eastern Asia, is wedded to the use of silver as a monetary metal. India is in process of establishing the gold standard, but wages are paid in silver, while China is still on a silver currency basis. Altogether these two countries account for over 80 per cent of world demand.

With the collapse in silver values in terms of gold, Asia must pay out more silver in order to buy its normal requirements of foreign goods, which of course are marked in gold prices. Not being able to pay these enhanced silver values, it is taking fewer goods. China's 1930 trade with the United States, for example, has so far shown a drop of 25 per cent compared with the corresponding period of 1929. Undoubtedly low silver prices are in large measure responsible.

It is therefore quite natural that the Pittman scheme should focus on the revival of silver in China. But Thomas W. Lamont, speaking at the last meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce, said that until measures for the re-establishment of China's credit have been undertaken, "there can be no question of further credits on a material scale for any purposes." On the Chinese side, Mr. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, is equally averse to any loan operation until he has rehabilitated China's finances.

Apart from the political side of a loan, however, the question may be raised: Would price improvement follow such an unloading of silver on China? The slump in silver prices so far as China is concerned is due to the recent strife and consequent trade disturbances in that country. Far from being short of silver, China is full of it. Until a few months ago Shanghai held such huge stocks that the accumulation in itself exercised a depressing effect on prices. From 108,000,000 ounces at the beginning of 1928, the store climbed to 150,000,000 in 1929, and passed 200,000,000 ounces in the early part of this year.

Thus the principal shortage in China is a shortage of stability. With the cessation of civil war, trade channels already are opening up along which silver will eventually flow. A revival in normal Chinese demand may thus be near at hand.

Yet this is only one of many desiderata for improvement in the silver market. The major cause of the catastrophic recession lies in the policy of demonetizing and debasing silver which has long been pursued by the gold standard world, a policy which reduces its usefulness as a circulating medium. Its fruits in low silver prices may yet merit the attention of a world conference. When that time comes nobody will be more interested than the North American continent, which not only produces 70 per cent of the world supply, but is equally involved in the effects of silver prices upon the buying power of Asia.

Achieving Freedom From Self

ACCORDING to Prof. Albert Einstein, "the true value of a man is assessable by how far and in what sense he has succeeded in achieving freedom from self." The idea is not a new one, having been emphasized in precept throughout the ages, and illustrated in practice innumerable times. The long avenue of human progress is illumined by the torches borne by those who have subordinated themselves to the service of mankind. No one, indeed, has ever accomplished anything worth while, of permanent value to himself, or to others, except through getting outside himself or through self-discipline and self-conquest.

Professor Einstein, in his own career, exemplifies his thesis, in simplicity of habits, in kindness, tolerance, unaffectedness and self-forgetful devotion to his task. The fruits of our labor, he has said, do not constitute ends in themselves; but production should make our lives beautiful and noble. And he has added, in effect, that it is in simplified and clear concepts that one must seek to find the constancy and tranquillity which cannot be found within the narrow circles of personal experience.

One possessing his mental habits would, undoubtedly, see more in the problem of achieving freedom from self than is usually observed in the ordinary unselfishness of daily living; and true value of character is indeed assessable by how far one is successful in subordinating himself to the realization of ideals which lift thought above the fetters of personal sense.

The second part of his thesis, namely, that one's worth is assessable "in what sense" one achieves liberation from self, leads thought further into the metaphysical nature of freedom. Contributing, as he has, to the release of mankind from some of its shackling beliefs concerning matter, Einstein may perhaps have glimpsed the fact that the problem of attaining unto selflessness can be solved only by looking beyond the confines of material selfhood into the limitless reality of Mind. In his profound mathematical calculations, he has corrected some of the limitations of material theories, thus extending the borders of human knowledge, and to this extent helping humanity toward the freeing of itself, by contemplating the fact that matter is not what it seems to be.

The Crack in the Door

ADVOCATES of anything less than total prohibition in the United States may well be reminded that if this rule should be relaxed their country would be subjected to strong pressure from international wine interests in Europe seeking to open wider the door for their product.

The American accustomed to discussions about overproduction of grain and proposals for exporting the surplus will hear, if he listens, something very similar from the vineyards of France and Algeria. There vast stocks of wine have accumulated. The wine producers blame this partly upon the exclusion of their goods from the United States, and if the import of even the lightest wines into the United States were made lawful, all the machinery at their disposal would be brought into operation to increase American consumption to the maximum.

At first glance it may appear that this is but a parallel to certain agricultural marketing efforts in the United States, but it is more than that. The most hardy advocate of farm relief has not set out to force into the markets of another nation a product the very consumption of which would be detrimental to its citizens. Even any project which savored of "dumping"—with attendant economic injustices—has encountered frowns.

The American Ambassador to France, Walter E. Edge, is now engaged in a long series of negotiations which have as their ultimate object a new commercial treaty, or at least a comprehensive group of trade agreements, between France and the United States. As long as prohibition remains complete, intact, the wine trade can exert no influence on diplomacy. But, should the shipment of any kind of wine to any port of the United States be legalized, the wine interests would exert every effort to have that wine admitted under the most favorable conditions and would have gained a first foothold from which they would attempt to destroy effective prohibition throughout the United States.

The operations of the wine dealers through diplomatic channels were fully demonstrated at the time the Franco-Norwegian commercial treaty was negotiated. The declared policy of the wine trade is evident from a statement made by Senator Maurice Sarraut in an article in the Exportateur Français for April 25, 1929. "A duty is imposed on all governments," declared Senator Sarraut, "namely, that of seizing the occasion of each commercial treaty and convention to obtain in favor of our wines a treatment which puts them out of reach of danger."

It is only fair to say that all Frenchmen do not agree with M. Sarraut. For example, the eminent professor of the Collège de France, Charles Gide, writing in the magazine La Paix par le Droit, reproaches the Government for this attitude, saying:

> France importunes all countries with its wine which it aspires to impose upon them, even when they do not wish to drink it. . . . If France does not dare to constrain the great American Republic to receive it, she compensates herself with the smaller states, like Norway or Finland, and consents to treat with them only on the condition that they buy her wines.

Does not this provide one more reason for thinking twice before singing the praises of light wines and beer?

Barring the "Mechanical" Yacht

THAT future races for the America's Cup will not be between "mechanical" yachts became assured on October 22, when the council of the British Yacht Racing Association voted adoption with modifications of the New York Yacht Club's rule for rating racing yachts of above 14½ meters length. The modifications provide that Class J yachts must carry a mast weighing at least 5500 pounds bare; standing or running rigging shall not be set up or worked below the upper deck, and the yachts shall be fitted with "reasonable" living accommodations. As the America's Cup yachts come under Class J, future defenders and challengers will have to get along without a duralumin mast and the devices whereby the sheets, halyards and backstays on the 1930 defender were handled from below decks—features which undoubtedly have her some of the superior speed which she showed over the three other candidates for the honor of defending the cup as well as over the Shamrock V.

The Enterprise complied with every rule governing the construction of an America's Cup yacht; but there were many who regretted her dependence on so many mechanical contrivances. While the new "gadgets" embodied in the 1930 defender, as well as others which would no doubt be brought out from time to time, did and would undoubtedly result in additional speed, they also pushed into the background some of the yachting skill which has featured cup races in the past. Then again they increased the cost of building cup yachts to such an amount that it would undoubtedly be only a question of time when it would be extremely difficult to interest anyone in challenging. The new rules will also prevent a defender from taking advantage of not having to cross the ocean and so having no need of providing "reasonable" living quarters for its crew.

Welcome, indeed, is this newest step toward keeping the America's Cup races within reason, and it will probably result in challenges being issued even oftener than has been the case in the past.

"Picture Ahead"

HUNTING the atom with the camera may become a new diversion for the physiochemist. The announcement of a new X-ray tube capable of taking snapshots of the ever-elusive and always agile atom opens new avenues of research for the natural scientist. Hitherto it has been necessary to capture and imprison the furtive atom for photographic purposes. Now it may be caught on the hop and in its native haunts.

Chemists who have been working on the new tube say that pictures which formerly required 100 hours of exposure may be taken in one minute through the good offices of the new instrument. Great opportunities for industrial development are said to lie in the practical use of the tube. No longer will it be necessary for natural scientists to impound a group of molecules and their inherent atoms in order to study their activities. Hereafter the daring molecule hunter may take his trusty X-ray tube and pursue the wary molecule to its lair.

In one-fiftieth of a second, before an ordinary atom has a chance to get under cover, a picture may be taken. "Such pictures," we are told, "are useful in every chemical process except those changes which take place instantaneously. They are the next thing to motion pictures of atoms."

Will this new harassment cause the atom family, in all its branches, to form a Society for the Establishment of Sanctuaries for the Care and Protection of Migratory Molecules? Or will the future develop a galaxy of molecular movie stars such as Clara Chlorine in "The Caprices of the Tetrachlorides" or Hotfoot Hilary, the Oxygen Atom, in a series of fiery adventures? And will the petroleum cracking process be dramatized for the sophomore chemistry class in a problem play, "The Breakdown of the $C_{16}H_{34}$ Family"?

Editorial Notes

Herre Lauritz Rasmussen, Danish Defense Minister, speaking of Denmark's defenses, says: "They are a threat to Denmark's neutrality, which we can preserve only if we get rid of our armed forces entirely." He also says, "Total disarmament . . . that is our best, our only adequate defense." Is Herre Rasmussen the first Minister of Defense to comprehend the lesson of the World War on military "preparedness"?

In opposing wage reductions during depression, Newcomb Carlton, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, has adopted a code which should be tried on other business men's tickers.

If the further tests of the railroad cars driven by airplane motors with propellers are successful and such cars are extensively used, they will give a new meaning to the term "air-rail" transportation.

Strange—but when a boy begins to shave he ceases to be spoken of as a little shaver.

Always to expect the right of way is the wrong way to drive.

The Political Outlook in Germany

By LINDSAY ROGERS

Just now Germany is the key to the European political situation. Can the Communists and the Fascists upset the Republic and throw the entire peace settlement overboard? The meeting and temporary adjournment of the Reichstag leave that question still unanswered. Professor Rogers, who has just completed a first-hand study of conditions in Europe, is analyzing the situation for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *in two articles, the following being the first*

I

GENERAL elections must be held within sixty days after a dissolution of the German Reichstag. As a corollary the Constitution provides that the thirtieth day after the election is the last legal date for the meeting of the new Parliament. Full advantage of this time-table was taken by Chancellor Bruening's Government: dissolution on July 18, elections on September 14, and a meeting of the Reichstag on October 13.

The events and issues of these three days have been exhaustively discussed. Few instances of parliamentary difficulties, a resulting appeal to the electorate, and confusion as to the timbre of the voice of the people, have attracted outside attention to the extent that has the German situation. Yet the discussion has not been ampler than the importance of the events warranted.

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The issue of the elections would have been grave enough if no more than Germany's own political and financial problems had been involved. The fact is that every European state was greatly concerned as to the results, and this for two reasons. In the first place, there was the question whether a new cabinet, supported by a different Reichstag, would pursue the foreign policy of appeasement which for six years was associated with the name of Dr. Stresemann and for the past year has been carried out with but slightly opportunist modifications by Dr. Curtius. Secondly, in several European states other than Germany there is serious concern over movements of opinion which seem to be similar to those disclosed by the German elections. That indeed was a principal preoccupation of the statesmen gathered in Geneva for the League of Nations Assembly. They could not blink the fact that, principally because of the world-wide depression, the moderates everywhere were experiencing greater difficulty in remaining in their saddles.

It may be worth while, therefore, with the advantage of several weeks' perspective, to undertake to sift some essentials from nonessentials in respect of the German elections. For the moment the precise results in figures need not be in question. It is sufficient to remember that the anti-parliamentary parties, both on the Right and on the Left, made great gains, that the Bruening Cabinet is in a minority, and that a Grand Coalition (i. e. with the Social Democrats) will be extremely difficult.

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One may dismiss at once such extreme views as that expressed by Pertinax in the Echo de Paris. The elections were certainly not "the ruin of German parliamentarism." They do not show that "there is only one Germany and that that Germany believes only in force." They do not mark the "end of a dream pursued for five years by M. Briand—that of a new Germany breaking with the old."

One fact which has not received the emphasis it warrants is that the Reichstag contains a clear majority in favor of Germany's present foreign policy. If only foreign affairs had to be dealt with a grand coalition of the Center parties and the Social Democrats could easily be formed. That joint support of the Stresemann-Curtius foreign policy may be more difficult because of the interparty differences on finance is not to be denied, but only difficulty and not abandonment is in question.

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The significance of the election results, furthermore, is to be found in the division of votes among particular parties and not in the division among a number of parties. This, at first blush, may seem an obvious point, but it is of considerable importance. Before September 14 the European, and particularly the French press, talked a good deal of the breakdown of parliamentary government in Germany. To one acquainted with French parliamentary history in the decade following the armistice the alarums of the French press seemed highly ironical. During the last ten years France and Germany have been equal in the number of cabinet crises. During 1926, indeed, France had five different cabinets. The turnover in Germany has never been as rapid as that.

No one can maintain, moreover, that the instability of German cabinets has delayed the tackling of important problems to any greater extent than is the case in France. The French Parliament and politicians fiddled while the franc fell. Poincaré in 1926 was said, with some exaggeration, to be the last card "that the parliamentary system had to play." He, with his decree laws, was hardly less of a dictator than Chancellor Bruening and his emergency ordinances.

Despite cabinet crises, the segmentation of the Reichstag into a large number of parties, and the difficulties of forming coalition governments, Germany was able to settle the reparations question, to enact the necessary ancillary legislation, to get the Rhineland evacuated, to enter the League of Nations, to come out of national bankruptcy, to establish a new currency, and to put her financial house in tolerable order, which became disorder largely because of the world-wide depression.

Forecasters were gloomy, not because they anticipated any spectacular swing of votes to the National-Socialists or Fascists. They were pessimistic simply because they thought that the control of the Reichstag would be divided among a large number of political fractions and that stable cabinets and continuous policies would be difficult. Such feelings, as I have suggested, were not justified by the record of German parliamentary achievement.

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But if forebodings were gloomy in respect of the number of parties, they were too optimistic in respect of the apportionment of votes. Observers expected a slight swing to Communism and Fascism, but few if any failed to be surprised by the results. Gains of ninety-five Reichstag members for Herr Hitler's National Socialists and twenty-two for the Communists probably exceeded the expectations of the leaders of these parties. Nor did this happen because of vagarious workings of an electoral system. Proportional representation gives the parties places in the Reichstag in mathematical ratio to their strength in the country.

Generalizations on the meaning of a vote are dangerous, and to challenge any interpretations which seem unjustified one must himself indulge in generalizing. Students of politics have usually agreed, however, that when economic questions are to the fore, voters think of them far more than they do of matters of foreign policy. The safer course, therefore, would seem to be to view the Fascist and Communist gains as resulting in large measure from the economic situation—from unemployment and financial distress. Since the 1928 elections, Germany's international position has considerably improved. How, therefore, can foreign questions be held accountable for the great increase of extremist votes?

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It would be safe to assume, I think, that if the 1930 elections had been held outside the shadow of unemployment and economic distress the results would not have been sharply different from those of 1928. To say this is not to deny that the electorate was mindful of the reparation bill of half a billion annually, of the separation of eastern Germany by the Danzig corridor, of the loss of coal and iron mines and of colonies, of the treatment of German minorities, and of the armed ring of states around Germany, which is not allowed to arm. Of course these factors were in the minds of the electorate. They colored economic arguments with emotion, but the plight of German industry and agriculture was the important factor. The swing to the Fascists and to the Communists was a swing of despairing voters.

The electorate was larger in 1930 by 5,000,000. When so many hitherto indifferent voters are stirred to exercise their suffrage rights, one may reasonably expect extreme parties to benefit. To repeat, then, economic questions should be considered as more important than a desire to revise the Treaty of Versailles. Dissatisfaction with the old parties and their tactics swelled, but only slightly, the already heavy antiparliamentary tide. What is the outlook for parliamentary government under the Weimar Constitution?

From the World's Great Capitals—Moscow

Moscow

MEAT, butter and milk substitutes are in great demand here. Just now the soy bean is most enthusiastically talked about, fondly called "our young revolutionary Chinese ally." "Plant soy beans and you plant meat, milk, egg omelettes," is the newspaper cry. Much agitation has been carried on all the year to introduce soy bean dishes to restaurants and homes. A soy institute has recently been organized in Moscow, and also a special exhibition of soy foods at which 130 varieties of soy dishes, including cutlets, pastry, salads, candy, beef, were shown. A dinner, prepared entirely of soy beans, was served to representatives of trade unions, factories, Red Army and the Soviet press. The food was unanimously declared excellent. Special courses to train cooks in the preparation of soy foods have been opened throughout the country, and two books of recipes of soy dishes have been prepared for publication.

Soy-Bean Diet Recommended

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The three Soviet airplanes which flew to the capitals of Turkey, Persia and Afghanistan, have just returned to Moscow, where a cordial and enthusiastic welcome was extended to them. This flight is here considered important, having brilliantly achieved three aims. For the first time Soviet airplanes, built in Soviet factories, flew to Angora, Teheran, Kabul. According to the fliers, the construction of the airplanes proved highly satisfactory; not a screw was changed during the entire trip. The flight also showed the young generation of Soviet fliers as possessing energy, presence of mind and endurance. They flew over the Black Sea in airplanes built for use on land. Twice they flew over the Hindu Kush at a height of 5500 meters, amidst fogs and wind. Finally, the visit was to strengthen the friendly relations between Russia and her Near Eastern neighbors, to show them the latest achievements of the Soviet air fleet. It is hoped now to establish regular air lines between Moscow and Angora, Moscow and Teheran, in addition to the Moscow-Kabul line now functioning; and to use on these lines airplanes of Soviet construction.

Feats of Soviet Airplanes

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Long after the departure of Graf Zeppelin, its visit continued to be a lively topic of conversation in Moscow. One Muscovite, at least, viewed it from an unusual angle. She was a laundress. "My husband and I," she said, "wondered very much seeing this huge air machine move so smoothly over our heads. What surprised us was to see that such a big machine could be made in capitalist countries and that this one was actually made by a count. So, in some countries, counts are really wise men; aren't they?" she queried, startled at her own unorthodox thoughts.

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Dr. Rabindranath Tagore paid recently his first visit to Soviet Russia, as the guest of the Society for Cultural Relations. He has been most cordially received in Moscow. Dr. Tagore expressed great interest in the educational work of the Soviet Government and visited clubs, schools, museums, theaters. At a meeting of Soviet writers, Dr. Tagore said: "I came to this country to study and learn how you solve the problems of education and culture. For the first time here you gave the possibility to all the people to participate in the work of education. You opened to them all the doors of schools, theaters, museums." An exhibition of Dr. Tagore's paintings, arranged at the Museum of Western Art, aroused much interest. Talks on his art were given by Russian painters and writers.

Dr. Tagore Visits Russia

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Thousands of foreign workers, engineers and technicians, mostly Germans and Americans, are now employed in Soviet factories throughout the Union. However, the complaint has been frequently voiced of late by Communists that no propaganda work was carried on among them. Recently the Moscow Committee of the Communist Party called a special conference, inviting representatives of factories and trade unions to discuss ways and means of amending this oversight. It was suggested that a special corps of trained propagandists, with a knowledge of foreign languages, be used for this purpose. They are to "enlighten" the foreign workers on problems of internal and international significance. Factory newspapers are to have special pages in foreign languages. International meetings are to be arranged where Soviet and foreign workers could meet and exchange ideas.

Foreign Workmen in Shops